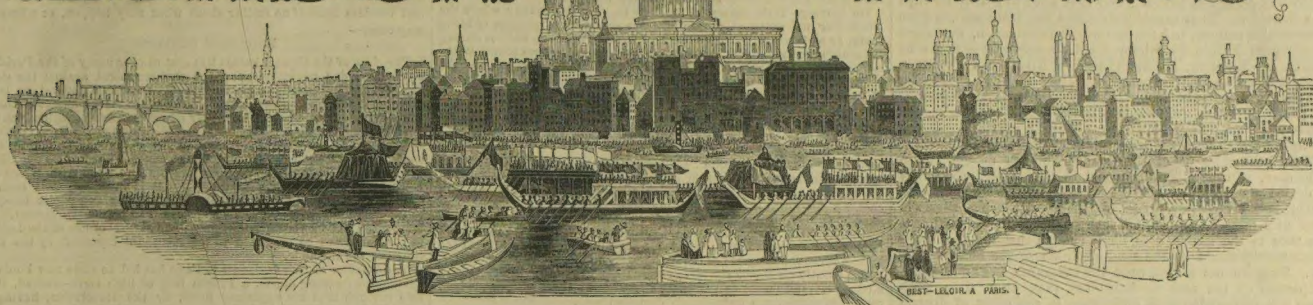


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

ANTICIPATED REVOLUTIONS.

Long before the great Revolution of 1789, the skilful mariners who sailed the seas of politics were aware of the signs and portents of an approaching tempest. In like manner the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 betrayed their coming by a premonitory darkening of the atmosphere—by a sudden fall in the social barometer, unintelligible and unaccountable to the many, but full of meaning for the few. The air was surcharged with electricity, and the weather-wise were enabled to calculate, almost to the hour, when the clouds would meet, the thunder roar, and the lightning flash upon society. Similar warnings are heard at the present time. Not only are there breakers far ahead, of which the low moaning is audible to the attentive listener, but there are clouds on the verge of the horizon laden with lightning, which the interested, as well as the timid, can observe, and which are certain to break somewhere, if not in our own more immediate locality. It is true that no human sagacity can fix the hour, nor the day, nor even the month, when the storm is to burst; but the season is confidently predicted. The spring of 1852 is the period that every one looks forward to. Already the birds of ill omen, whose voices are always heard on the eve of revolutions, screech the warning note; and the first months of the approaching year are expected with confidence by those whose business is change and insurrection, and awaited with alarm and anxiety, not alone in France, but in other parts of the continent of Europe, by the timorous who have anything to lose by revolutions, either in personal position or in worldly wealth. This small but influential class are putting their houses in order, and looking forward to the day when London—that only refuge of the distressed, the persecuted, and the expatriated—shall yield them both the obscurity and the security which they desire. The cry of danger comes loudest from France, which is now, as it has been for the last sixty years, the focus of revolutions; but it is heard

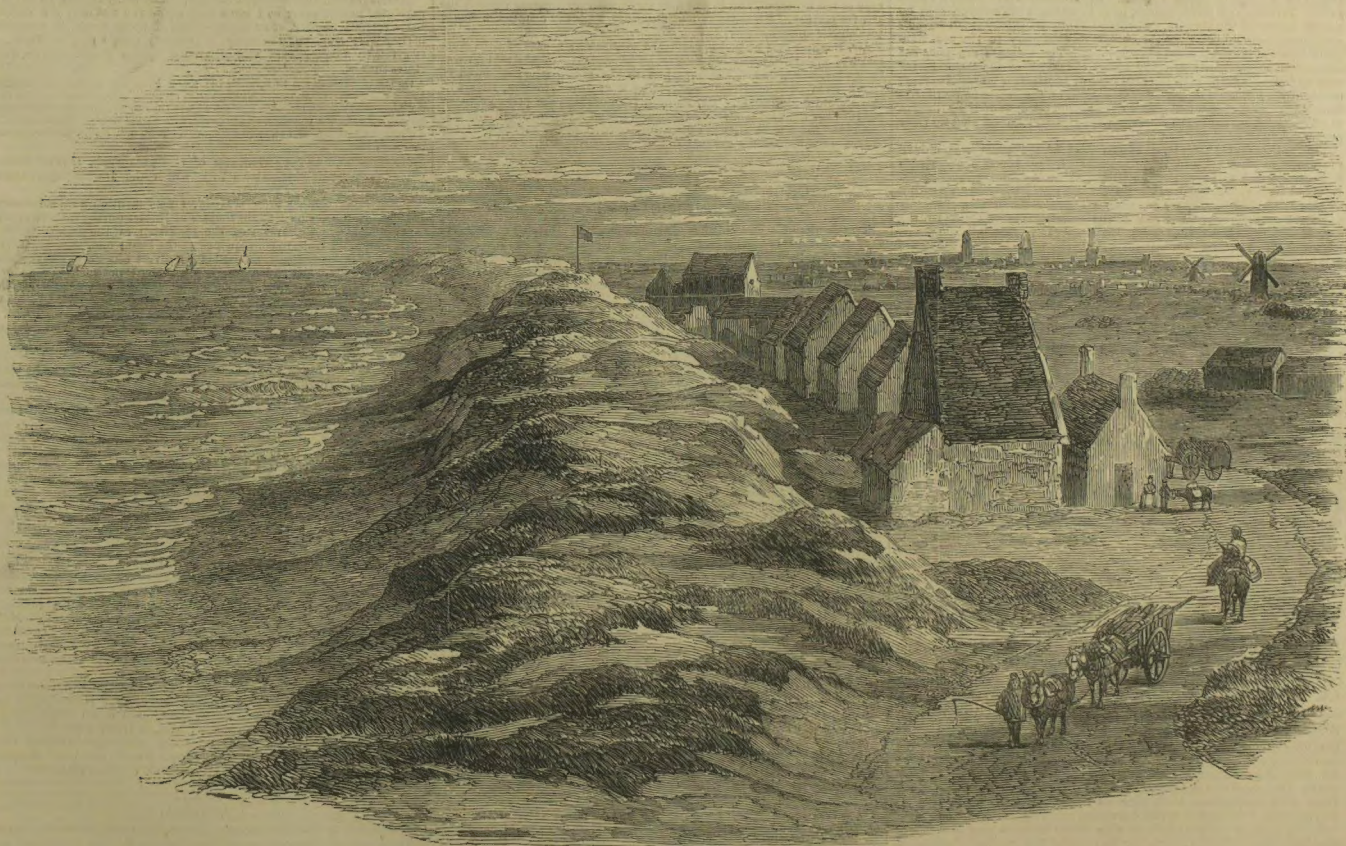


THE ESQUIMAUX ERASMUS YORK.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BEARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

more faintly, but still very perceptibly, in other quarters. Germany is not without alarm. Italy makes small secret of her discontent at the present, and her determination for the future; while Hungary, coerced but not conquered, watches the opportunity, and awaits the signal of another effort to conquer the independence which, if her battle had been single-handed against Austria, she would have achieved a year ago.

In fact, the causes of discontent in Europe are so many, the rottenness of such governments as those of Austria, Prussia, Rome, and Naples is so great, and the train of powder which is laid is so heavy, that a spark less potent than that which France might apply at any time, would be more than sufficient to cause an explosion. It is doubtful even, whether, if France were rendered altogether satisfied with the working of her Constitution, and unanimously resolved upon the next occupant of the supreme authority, the states we have named would long remain in their present condition of forced quietude; or whether they would not be driven by national bankruptcy, or by intolerable oppression, or by both combined, into acts of resistance, violent and possibly successful, against the military authority under which they groan.

But in the meantime the most obvious danger comes from France, and it is in the power of the people of that country either to expedite or retard the next great movement of Europe against the military tyranny which has effaced all liberty of speech and action from some of the fairest portions of the world. The perils that menace France are indeed many; and if, by any false movement on the part of the present chief magistrate, and of those whose duty it should be to assure the repose, the prosperity, and the freedom of their country, the ultra-republican faction should gain the mastery in the inevitable struggle that must be decided between this time and May 1852, it is most likely that the world will witness a repetition of the scenes of 1848, and that the great battle predicted by the Emperor Napoleon, between Cossackism, or ultra-Absolutism, on the one side, and Red Repub-



THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—POINT OF LANDING THE CABLE AT SANGATTE, NEAR CALAIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

licanism on the other, will be fought in France, as well as in Central Europe.

Louis Napoleon has incurred a heavy burden of responsibility; and failure in the difficult and perilous enterprise in which he has embarked, will not simply be disastrous to himself, but to the cause of constitutional government in every country which desires, but has not yet been able to attain, that benefit. But let the French Conservatives of all classes beware; they have more to answer for than Louis Napoleon. They should not forget a fact, that seems, in some unaccountable manner, to have escaped their attention, that there is a party in France by whom a chief magistrate, whether he be called an Emperor, a First Consul, a King, or a President, is not considered at all necessary. While they are squabbling about men, that party, if strong in nothing else, is bigoted upon one particular principle, which the supporters of the various claimants of power have united to ignore or to deny. President Joinville, President Changarnier, or President Bonaparte, a King of the elder or of the younger branch of the House of Bourbon, will be alike distasteful to that party, while they are denied the right of suffrage so solemnly accorded to all Frenchmen by the Revolution of 1848. If—being shut out of the pale of the Constitution, such as it is—they should once more take to the streets, it is likely enough that the first fruits of their victory would be the total abolition of the chief magistracy. They do not forget, what the Orleansists, Legitimists, and Bonapartists do not care to remember, that, at a time when France was surrounded by difficulties, in the midst of distress and bankruptcy, and invaded by numerous foreign armies, the chief executive power was not vested in any one man, but in committees of the National Convention. If the personal pretensions of rival claimants are to keep France in perpetual turmoil and ill-blood, it is not unnatural to suppose that the Ultra-Republicans, reinforced by those great masses of the population unnecessarily deprived of the suffrage, will endeavour to untie the Gordian knot by the simple process of putting them all aside, and re-establishing the system under which Carnot was the military and Robespierre the civil chief, and by which committees responsible to and nominated by the Chamber carried on the whole business of the country.

This is a result which the cool heads of France should zealously endeavour to prevent. The game played at the present time by Louis Napoleon is a bold one, but it is one which we think is more calculated, if successful, to prevent than to cause revolution. It is a Conservative movement—the most politic course for himself, and the safest for France. The restoration of the principle of universal suffrage would deprive the street revolutionists of their opportunity, and consign the fortunes of the Republic to the ballot-box, instead of to the barricades. Its influence upon the mere fortunes of the actual President is the very least of the considerations which should weigh on the minds of those who desire that France should escape another revolution as violent as that of 1848. Great as the responsibility of the President is, the responsibility of the men who represent in the Assembly what is called the party of order is still greater. It is possible, that, as the day draws near when this question must be decided, they will, even at the eleventh hour, consent to remove so imminent a source of peril; and, independently of all personal considerations, allow France to declare her wishes by the universal suffrage of the people. If they do not, it seems scarcely possible that the predictions of 1802 shall not be verified, not alone in France, but in all those dissatisfied and politically diseased portions of Europe, that take their impetus in revolutions from the force communicated by the mobs of Paris.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EVERY state towards the consummation of this great work is viewed with interest, which specially extends to the localities in which the grand experiment has been made. Thus, the small village of Sangatte has become a point of attraction, as the landing-place of Brett's Submarine Telegraph on the French coast. Sangatte consists of one long straggling street running parallel with the sea, from which it is protected by a ridge of dunes or sandhills, covered with a short, coarse grass. It contains a small church, next to which is the *auberge*, kept by an old soldier of the Empire. The inhabitants are chiefly small farmers and farm-labourers, as, notwithstanding its proximity to the sea, Sangatte does not possess a single fishing-boat. The cottages are poor but clean and neatly kept. The main character of the "commune" may be judged by a visit to the churchyard, in which is a cross Calvary, erected by a former Bishop of Arras, a scion of the noble house of La Tour d'Auvergne, to mark his sense of the good conduct of the villagers of this district, by the grant of certain indulgences on offering up their prayers at the foot of the said cross.

The tradition at Calais is, that this part of the coast was chiefly peopled from England, and that the name of Sangatte is a corruption of Saugate, and was given to the village by its Anglo-Saxon colonists. Be this as it may, Sangatte has a far greater claim upon our attention as connected with the history of our own country, for it was from this point of the Gallic coast that one of the detachments of Cæsar's army embarked for the invasion of Great Britain. It is certainly a curious fact, and one well worthy of comment, that the very spot from which the first hostile army left the shores of France for a descent on England, should be selected as the landing-place of that cable, which, binding together the opposing shores, is no bad emblem of the kind feelings and sympathies that now so happily unite the two most civilised and most powerful nations of our own times.

The sketch on the preceding page is taken from the summit of the sandy ridge of hillocks looking towards Calais, which is distant by the beach about three miles and a half, and about five by the public road. The spot of disembarkation of the Telegraphic Cable is marked by a flag-staff, and is singularly well suited for the purpose, from the absence of all rocks, or even shingle, the beach being composed of the finest sand.

The iron-bound Submarine Electric Cable is now completed, and the insulation and connections perfect from shore to shore, commencing at the cave immediately beneath the South Foreland Lighthouse (near Dover), and terminating at the point marked by the flag-staff on the ridge at Sangatte, where the first telegraphic messages were printed by this line with Brett's telegraphic apparatus. The Cable is connected with the Telegraph office at Calais; and messages have been forwarded by this means direct to Paris from the English coast, and replies given, in the most satisfactory manner.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—ESQUI-MAUX INTERPRETER.

(SEE THE PORTRAIT UPON THE PRECEDING PAGE.)

FRANÇOIS YOUNG (native name, Kalaherna) was brought to England on board H.M.S. *Assistance*, Captain Erasmus Ommanney, second in command of the Expedition under the orders of Captain Horatio Austin, C.B. Much interest is attached to this young man, as being one of a tribe inhabiting the country in the vicinity of Wolstenholm Sound, at the head of Baffin's Bay, in 76° 3' north latitude, and the nearest residents to the North Pole of any human beings yet known to exist on the globe. This tribe was communicated with by Sir John Ross during his voyage in 1818, and was by him denominated the Arctic Highlanders. When the Expedition was passing Cape York, in August, 1850, after its release from the ice in Melville Bay, natives were seen from the *Assistance*; and Captain Ommanney went with the *Intercept* to communicate with them, when it was ascertained that Sir John's ship *North Star* had passed the winter in the neighbourhood. The fact of this vessel was then a matter of anxiety, and by Sir John's instructions she was cautioned to avoid passing the winter. The tribe consisted of three families, residing in their summer huts at the Cape. As no steamer had ever visited those seas before, it was interesting to watch the impressions upon these primitive beings when

they descended into the engine-room; the large furnace and machinery astonished them, and, the latter, on being put in motion, made them take to their huts with fright.

It was after this first interview that the report was raised of the massacre of two ships' crews in 1846. Captain Ommanney, accompanied by Captain Penny, with his interpreter, immediately returned to Cape York, and had a lengthened interview with the natives, who most emphatically denied the statement; adding that no ship had ever been on their coasts but the *North Star* and passing by Captain Ommanney where the *North Star* had wintered, and to join the ship, for the purpose of being useful as an interpreter, in the event of meeting with any natives during the search for the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin.

Without the least reluctance at parting with his immediate relatives, and the only people he knew on the earth, York threw himself into the hands of strangers in perfect confidence. Arriving on board the *Assistance*, he put off his native costume, submitted to the process of ablution, and, clad in a distribution of clothing made by the officers, much to his delight, he performed the duty of pilot to the spot where the *North Star* had wintered.

On entering Wolstenholm Sound, York directed Captain Ommanney and the officers to the station of his tribe, which had been abandoned in consequence of some epidemic, which carried off several persons. On entering the huts, a most appalling sight presented itself: a heap of bodies lay over the other, clad in their skin clothing, as if suddenly cut off by the hand of death. It was an affecting scene in such a remote and desolate region, isolated from all communication with the human race. Curiosity led some of the party to examine a recent grave, which greatly distressed the feelings of York, as it proved to be that of a relative. With tears and entreaties he begged them to desist, which request of course, was immediately complied with.

York subsequently lived on board the *Assistance*; by his amiable disposition became much attached to all the Expedition; and, as no opportunity offered of landing him on his native shores, he was brought to this country. The leaders of the Expedition conferred the surname of York upon him from the locality in which he was found; and a Christian name after that of the gallant Captain Ommanney.

The prefixed Portrait is from a Daguerotype by Beard.

FALSE CHARGE AGAINST THE NUNS OF A CONVENT.

On Wednesday last, Mary Joseph, a nun, residing at the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, at Hammersmith (a charitable institution established for the penitence and reformation of females), was summoned before Mr. Paynter, at the Hammersmith police-court, for assaulting a young woman named Angelina Adams, by cutting off her hair against her will.

Complaint had been brought to the court by the parish authorities a few days ago, and in consequence of her statement the summons was issued.

The complainant now stated that she went into the Asylum of the Good Shepherd in July last, and that about a fortnight after two nuns held her while a third (defendant) cut off her hair against her will. She had often asked to be allowed to go out, but they would not permit her, and at last she effected her escape by getting over a wall and into the road. She had formerly lived in service at Liverpool, in a Catholic family, where she occasionally saw a priest, whose name she did not recollect, who persuaded her to go to London to a situation he had for her, and that he took her to town and to the asylum in question, where he left her, and she had not seen him since. She also stated positively that she was a Protestant, and had always professed to be one, and had lived in Liverpool all her life till she came to the asylum.

The witness, in a saucy and sullen manner, without looking at him, said she did not know the Rev. Mr. Connelly, of Moorfields. That he had never sent her to the convent with a letter of admission. That he had never relieved her, and that she had never been to Moorfields, or had gone by any other name. She did not know the Orphan Asylum at Hamperstead.

Witnesses were then called on the part of the defendant, who, in a most clear manner, contradicted the complainant in every part of her statement, showing that she had been at the asylum three years before, but was dismissed for misconduct, and that she had fallen in with the Rev. Mr. Connelly, and induced him to relieve her and to send her to this asylum, from which they discharged her the next day, on finding who she was.

It was then stated that she had always professed to be a Catholic, and she was called as Mary Anne Burke, formerly an inmate of the asylum at Hamperstead for six years, in which name she was admitted into this asylum on the previous occasion. It was also proved that it was a rule at this establishment not to cut the hair of an inmate until after four years' residence, and that she was living in London at the time she stated she was in Liverpool.

The chaplain of the asylum said it was unnecessary to remark on the case or the evidence, and it was not their wish to proceed against the girl for perjury. He thought her exposure and her conscience would punish her enough.

Mr. Paynter said he had never heard so shocking a case of deliberate perjury, apparently without motive. The character of the asylum was fully vindicated, and it was only just to the ladies who conducted it, solely from pure charity, to see them thus exposed to the public.

Mr. Paynter then ordered the prisoner to be put into the dock on a charge of perjury, which was done, and she was remanded for a week that she might be indicted at the sessions. The summons against the nun was of course dismissed.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS OF PHILOSOPHICAL INVESTIGATION.

Two results of a highly interesting character, one of them being also very important in a social and commercial point of view, have been achieved, and within the last few days made known, by Signor Gobini, Professor of Natural History at the University of Lodi, in Italy. The first is an illustration of his theory on the formation of mountains, some curious experiments respecting which he has lately made before an assembly of private friends. He placed a small quantity of water in a vessel, and allowed the liquid to cool. At first it presents an even surface, but a portion continues to ooze up from beneath, and gradually elevations are formed, until at length ranges and chains of hills are formed, exactly corresponding in shape with those which are found on the earth. Even to the stratification the resemblance is complete, and M. Gobini can produce on a small scale, when the movement of volcanoes on the face of the globe are the results of certain materials, first reduced by the application of heat to a liquid state, and then allowed gradually to consolidate.

The other discovery, as stated, is of a more practically useful character. The Professor has succeeded to a most surprising extent in preserving animal matter from decay, without resorting to any kind of artificial means. Specimens of the human body, and of portions of the human body, without any alteration in their natural appearance, have been exposed to the action of the atmosphere for six and seven years; and he states that at a trifling cost he can keep meat for any length of time in such a way that it can be eaten quite fresh. The importance of such a discovery, if on a practical investigation it is found to answer, will be more readily understood when it is known that the flocks of Italy in the straits are boiled down into tallow, their flesh being otherwise almost valueless, and that in South America shepherds of cattle are annually slaughtered for the sake of their hides alone.

A DISTINGUISHED EMIGRANT.—The expenses of emigrating the widow and orphan of the late Sir Richard Courtney, the celebrated Esq. London, have been paid by H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., and S. C. Hall, Esq., of the Knighthood of Sir Richard is no fiction; the ceremony, says the *Liverpool Chronicle*, was performed by the Marquis of Anglesea, when Viscount, or important services which Sir Richard, at the risk of his life, rendered the Marquis. A lady, whether the Marchioness or some other member of the family it is not known, ascended Margate, and while resting on the margin of the Puncture, admiring the glorious scenery around, through some accident fell into the sea, and would have been drowned, only for Courtney, who plunged into the water and saved the lady. This heroic conduct was rewarded with a £5 note and the honour of knighthood.

The immense traffic created between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States by the discovery of the gold mines in California, may be in some degree understood from the following:—The steamship *Pacific*, Captain Baily, arrived at San Juan del Sud on September 20, with 230 passengers and 100,000 dols. in gold dust on freight, having left San Francisco on the 6th of September. The steamship *North America* left San Juan del Sud on the 20th ult., with 230 passengers, for San Francisco. The steamship *Monterey* left San Juan del Sud on the 21st for San Francisco. The steamship *Monterey* City left on the 21st for Realejo, thence to Panama.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 23.

Our horizon looks as dark as ever; but the pleasure-loving Parisian has had so many narrow escapes since February, 1848, that he now quietly looks to Providence for a continuance of the same good fortune, and troubles himself no further about what may happen, or whatever may come—

Nec quicquid futuri curat.

The close of the Crystal Palace has sent us over many of the Parisian exhibitors; and, notwithstanding the clamour raised against the decision of the juries, the complaint is by no means general, at least among the French; on the contrary, some of the most eminent of them, whose names I could mention, frankly admit the fairness with which the juries exercised their most delicate and difficult task. How far their conclusions in commercial sense may have tended to create this conciliatory feeling, I cannot say; but no doubt it has had its due effect. There is some soreness, however, respecting the manner in which the closing ceremony was hurried over; and it is intended, it is said, to remedy the "mained rites" complained of, by a grand public banquet to the exhibitors, at which Louis Napoleon is to preside in person. It is intended to be a very splendid affair, and several orders of the Legion of Honour are to be presented to the successful exponents by the President of the Republic.

The overflow of rich foreigners to Paris has led to some new kinds of speculation; among others, a French lady of high rank—ruined, it is said (though it is not explained how), by the Revolution, having a splendid hotel, richly furnished, thought herself of a plan to turn her noble residence to account. Her scheme was to open a *table d'hôte* for her friends, for she is no less—was to open a *table d'hôte* for her friends, and those whom they introduced. Being highly connected, the dinners and wines of the first order, and the charges accordingly, the affair went on most prosperously. Unfortunately, however, a little play began to be introduced after dinner, which, moderate at first, soon increased to a most extravagant degree, and immense sums nightly changed hands. At length, in one sitting very lately, a young Russian nobleman, whose name was £12,000. The party was very small, consisting of a very few Englishmen, Spaniards, and Russians; and though not the slightest suspicion of anything unfair is entertained, the affair got wind, and the scandal occasioned was so great, that the hotel has been permanently closed by order of the police.

Whether the well-known Mlle. Lola Montes is to proceed ultimately to America, under the auspices of Barnum, or not, it is difficult, amid conflicting stories, to say. One thing is certain, that she has just been dancing at the theatre in Lyons, with a very good share of public favour; but that she will not be put forward in the always attractive form of a cartel—nothing less than a challenge from Mlle. Lola to Dr. Véron, the well-known editor of the *Constitutionnel*, at Paris, which has been given to the world by a Lyons journal. The lady, offended by some remarks upon her in the *Constitutionnel*, writes to the doctor as follows. It may be necessary to mention the attack in an apothecary's shop in France, that M. Véron began life as an apothecary.

Sir, In consequence of the continued attacks I have experienced in your paper, I think it necessary to give you fair warning. If these ridiculous hostilities are continued, I shall send you a formal challenge, so public, that your honour will not allow you to decline the combat. I will not fight you with rapier or pistols, the advantage on my side would be far too great; my weapons on this occasion shall be in your own way—two pills! one of them composed of prussic acid, each of us to swallow one. Your honour, both as a man and a pharmacist, will not, I am sure, allow you to refuse this satisfaction.

Your obedient servant,

Lola Montes, Comtesse de Lansfeld, &c.

Whether the sanguinary misive will have its effect in silencing the journalist, or whether the "affair" is to come off as proposed by the Amazonian Comtesse, is yet among the secrets of time.

The Neapolitan papers are rapturous in their praises of a new contralto, Mlle. Borghi, who has just appeared at the Fondo in *La Cenerentola*, her execution of which they describe as unequalled in that city since the days of Pavarotti. Let us hope, if these accounts be true, that the lady will not, like so many of her class, ruin her voice by endeavouring to force it into an indifferently soprano. The same paper gives a long list of nuptial ceremonies in New York between members of the operatic corps now in the United States. Few of these turtles, however, are much known in Paris or London: Marini, the basso, is almost the only exception; his marriage is announced with right propriety, as a *marriage*, a young lady of eighteen. M. Marini is described as a widower, and the first paragraph of the paragraph is appended an ugly note in the *Pirate*, signifying, "that if the first wife of the celebrated basso has not very lately done into the clouds, she is living, and in a state of exuberant health at the present moment in Naples." *Mischief mallecho*, this means mischief.

Marriages are, in the order of things, followed by deaths, in all well regulated newspapers; so I must next give you not only the decease, but a terrible manner, of an artist—both of which would be deplorable if they were true, but the story is entirely discredited in Paris. It is given in a letter from Venice, quoted by the *Trieste Gazette*, which states that—

On the morning of the 10th, while the tenor Fraschini was at breakfast, his brother artist, Collini, the barytone, called on him; and, after shaking him by the hand and conversing with him for a short time, the most friendly manner, he suddenly drew a dagger and stabbed him to the heart. The assassin had a conveyance ready, and effected his escape. Fraschini leaves a wife and four children.

Notwithstanding the seriousness of this paragraph, it is set down as one of those tragic pleasanties with which the Italian papers not infrequently regale their readers.

For a little comedy after tragedy, I may mention a rather amusing incident which occurred at the theatre at Nantes during the late oppressively hot weather. Several of the gentlemen in the gallery threw off their coats and vests in consequence of the heat; one, more sensitive to warmth than his fellows, proceeded to divest himself of the portion of his habiliments which, I believe, is considered indispensable in every part of Europe save the Highlands of Scotland. His neighbours, however, thought this a little too cool, and a little too indecent; the interference of the police was required to enforce a more rigid attention to *convenance*. In fact, the regulations as to dress insisted on by Mr. Lumley at Her Majesty's Theatre, would be quite out of place at Nantes.

We have had nothing new since my last at the Italians; the next opera is to be "Lucia," with Calzolari and Mlle. Corbary. The task of both will be trying in the extreme; but now is the time of the season for the season cannot properly be said to have commenced in Paris before the middle, or even the close, of November. Yet this theatre on Saturday, which is here, as in London, the fashionable night *per excellence*, presented a scene of splendour and elegance difficult to be surpassed. Among the crowd of notabilities present was Count Bathyany, who was an object of special interest and curiosity during the entire evening. Madame Barbiere-Nini improves upon her acquaintance; despite an evident and almost disgusting admiration for her style is thoroughly appreciated by the cultivated musicians, who, at all times, form the majority of the audience at the Salle Ventador.

The *Cenore* is already at work upon Halévy's "Jaffir Errant," preparing, as you already know, at the Grand Opera. The last *tableau* was intended to represent the "Day of Judgment" but the censorship had once prohibited the appearance of the Descent of Angels on the stage, the subject of the *tableau* of the *Saint Peter* could be profaned. The presence of the angel will therefore be replaced by the sound of "the last dread trumpet" proclaiming the final hour of the world. Disclaiming all ultra-rigidity, the question really forces itself upon one—*are* such displays and such subjects properly permissible upon the boards of a theatre like the Opera?

The lately opened Opera National already exhibits symptoms of early decay. At a recent visit to Bolle's new opera, "Mosquita," I found but a "beggarly account of empty boxes," and a not much better attendance in any part of the theatre; and, if truth must be told, the execution of the opera merits no better patronage—we have seldom heard anything in Paris so bad. Felicien David's new work announced here, "Le Perle du Brésil," is well spoken of; but, if performed in a similar manner, success is impossible.

AUSTRIA.

According to intelligence from Vienna this week the chief features of the amended Constitution (of Constitution it may be called) are:—1st. An Imperial Senate to be formed, with legislative power, and comprising the members of the Imperial family, the Bishops of the Empire, and the higher nobility, whose seats are to be hereditary. 2nd. Local governments to be established in the various crown lands with extensive powers.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial crisis still continues. As usual on such occasions, various lists of the probable members of the new Cabinet have been published, but in well-informed circles they are regarded as incorrect; and as a day or two may remove all uncertainty in the matter, by the official publication of the names of the new Ministry, it would be useless to mention the names which have been already circulated in the gossiping circles of Paris. It can be stated, however, that Gen. St. Arnaud is regarded by all parties as likely to be the new Minister of War, and Gen. Bourgeois the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Billault has had several conferences with the President of the Republic; but that gentleman had been unable to construct a Cabinet. The President is still busily engaged in composing his message to be delivered to the Legislative Assembly on its meeting after the recess. The document will, as usual, be very voluminous; and it is said, that whatever Ministry comes into office now will only be regarded as a "Provisional Cabinet," discharging its functions temporarily until the Assembly has come to a decision upon the President's Message.

The late disturbances, and the discovery of the existence of secret societies in the department of the Cher and Nièvre, have caused those provinces to be proclaimed in a state of siege.

The question of the candidature of the Prince de Joinville for the presidency of the Republic has been revived, and it is said that a deputation has this week returned to Paris from Claremont, with the Prince's consent to announce formally his resolve to offer himself as a candidate; that his address to the electors is ready, and that it will be shortly distributed at the first favourable opportunity.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 11th inst., state that Mr. Owens, the American Consul at Havana, had been dismissed by the President of the Republic, who declared his defence of his conduct towards the Lopez invaders, when arrested, to be unsatisfactory.

A very destructive fire broke out on the coast of Nova Scotia, by which nearly one hundred fishing and other vessels were driven ashore or sunk, and upwards of three hundred lives lost.

The President has given orders to the naval stations to fire salutes and extend all military honours to Kosuth, at New York and other places. A grand dinner will be given him at the President's house.

By this arrival we have intelligence of the capture of the American revenue cutter *Lafayette*, the 20th inst., at Chagres, on the 11th ult. The *Lafayette* was a new ship, having only made one voyage between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

From California we have advices to the 6th of September, from which we learn that Lynch law was completely in the ascendant, the authorities being set at defiance by the Vigilance Committee, who, on their own responsibility alone, put to death persons charged with crime, as shown by the following details reported from the local papers.

"On the 22d of August, in conformity with the sentence passed upon them by the law, Thompson, Robinson, and Hamilton were hanged in Sacramento for highway robbery. On the morning of the execution Robinson was reprieved by the Governor, Mr. Douglas, notwithstanding which the populace took the prisoner and executed him. On Tuesday previous to the hanging (which took place on Friday), the Governor, with his side, went in the middle of the night and rescued, without opposition, the two prisoners, Whitaker and McKenzie, who were placed in the custody of the Vigilance Committee. This caused a tremendous excitement; but, on account of the forbearance of the committee under the circumstances, quiet was restored, and everything was thought to be at rest, until Sunday morning, the 24th inst., when a portion of the members of the Vigilance Committee broke into the jail, took the prisoners, drove them down in a carriage to the committee-rooms, and in seventeen minutes from the time the men were first taken into custody, had hanged them in front of the committee-room in Battery-street, in the presence of 20,000 people, all of whom approved of the act."

The gold districts furnish satisfactory mining intelligence. One vein in Miraposa, worked by a steam machine, was realising from 600 dollars to 1000 dollars daily. A company of four men, working a quartz mine at Mount Ophir, were taking out on an average 5000 dollars a fortnight; and the Canon Creek Mining Company were realising upwards of 5000 dollars per day.

Another large and destructive fire is reported. It took place at Marysville, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Upwards of eighty buildings had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at upwards of 50,000 dollars.

CANADA.

The intelligence from Canada is dated the 5th inst., and confirms the previous advices respecting a Ministerial crisis. Lord Elgin was endeavouring to form a new Cabinet, but had not yet succeeded. He had sent for Mr. Morin, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to form a Cabinet. Mr. Archibald, an English contractor, had addressed a letter to Lord Elgin, offering to construct the Halifax and Quebec Railroad on condition of receiving the amount formerly offered by these provinces—50,000 dollars a year from Nova Scotia, 100,000 from New Brunswick, and 120,000 dollars a year from Canada. He also offers to construct the European and North American line on the debentures offered by New Brunswick, taking the risk of selling the balance of the shares.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have accounts this week from the Cape to the 12th September. They are not of a satisfactory character. The general harmony of events since the departure of the previous mail, on July 20, which is furnished by the Cape Town papers, presents a very gloomy aspect of affairs in the colony. The general harmony of events since the departure of the previous mail, on July 20, which is furnished by the Cape Town papers, presents a very gloomy aspect of affairs in the colony. The general harmony of events since the departure of the previous mail, on July 20, which is furnished by the Cape Town papers, presents a very gloomy aspect of affairs in the colony.

"Since that time," says the *Cape Town Herald*, "the same system of operations has been continued, with little variation, and the progress of the war in Kaffria, occasionally crossing the boundary into the colony; while the depredations of the enemy have been carried on with much activity and success as ever, in spite of the efforts of the colonists and some detachments of the troops to check them."

From other sources we learn that a serious engagement took place in the Fish River bush on the 1st of September, in which the British troops were defeated with considerable loss; and it is said that the whole of the frontier is in a state of alarming disturbance. The 2d Royal, which had been recently conveyed to the colony, had the men killed and five wounded.

In the Orange River sovereignty, the British Resident has made no movement since his refusal by Maitland, on the 30th of June. He has, however, published a "Government Notice Extraordinary," in which the people of Maitland and Maitland (the Resident) are summoned to discontinue their hostilities, and the settlers in the sovereignty are summoned to obey the order, alleging that they have no desire or motive for quarrelling with those chiefs. A public meeting of landowners and merchants has been held at Blomfontein, at which resolutions were passed severely censuring the conduct of the Resident towards those chiefs as impolitic and unjust. The chiefs, since these proceedings, have expressed their intention to join the enemy.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAN-OF-WAR SALUTES TO CONSULS.—The following circular has just been issued to the commanders of Her Majesty's ships:—"My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been informed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that, by the regulations of the Netherlands Government for Dutch Consuls, it is desirable to extend to Consuls except those of their own country, my Lords desire that, as Dutch ships of war are thus precluded from saluting British Consuls, British ships of war not to salute Dutch Consuls."

SOLDIERS' BEDS.—New straw and pallasses are ordered to be issued by the barrack-master in Ireland for the use of the troops, and to try the experiment of the straw last year, instead of sixty days as formerly.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship *Singhai*, en route for Calcutta and China, left Southampton on Wednesday morning, carrying out despatches from the Colonial Office, with which she is to call at the Cape of Good Hope.

It is not intended to make any further immediate addition to the forces now at the Cape or on their voyage to that colony.

The Board of Ordnance have authorised the Inspector of Small Arms to purchase certain models of arms in the Great Exhibition, for the use of his department, to be placed ultimately in the armoury of the Tower of London.

SYMPOSIUM, GORE HOUSE.—We understand that Mr. Sayer has commenced lectures on the subject of the Church of England, at the residence of the magistrates, in consequence of what, at their late meeting, fell from that gentleman respecting the establishment at Gore House.

The Rev. Dr. R. O'Reilly, Professor of Theology at Maynooth, has resigned his professorship, and become a member of the "Society of Jesus" at Naples, having entered as a novice at one of the houses of that order in that city.

A fire brigade, which has been organised by the Dublin Commissioners of Police, has been inspected by the Lord Mayor and others, and found to be a most effective and well-provided body.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH AND DR. NEWMAN.

A correspondence of a very friendly character, and unprecedented for the conciliatory tone which it presents in communications of a controversial nature, has been published this week.

Dr. Newman writes to his old colleague, the Bishop of Norwich, for an explanation of the following statement made by his Lordship at a recent meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich; adding, that those statements of his Lordship "are as contrary to the teaching of the Catholic Church as they can be repugnant to your own (the Bishop's) views of Christian truth."

The Bishop's words are these:—

"My friends, I have heard—and I am sure all of you who have heard of it will share with me in the regret as well as the surprise with which I have heard of it—that there is a publication circulated through this land, the stronghold of British Christianity—a publication issuing from that Church against which we are protesting, and which is, on the other hand, the stronghold of human authority—a publication issuing from the members of its members, a man who, by his zeal as a convert and by his position and acceptance with that Church, speaks to the authority of the Church itself, and represents its doctrines and feelings—a publication, as I have heard with dismay, read, admired, circulated; which maintains that the legendary stories of those pseudo miracles which have until now few Protestants thought that the Roman Catholics themselves believed—that these legends have a claim to belief equally with that word of God which relates the miracles of our God, as recorded in the Gospel, and that the authority of the one is as the authority of the other—the credibility of the one based on a foundation no less sure than the credibility of the other."

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH TO DR. NEWMAN.

London, October 8.

My dear Newman,—As I have already replied to an inquiry, the same as that which you make, in a letter to the Rev. W. Cobb, Roman Catholic priest in Norwich, I enclose a copy of that letter.

If I have misrepresented you, you will, I hope, believe me when I say that it has been from misunderstanding you. Permit me to add, that what has misled me is likely, you may be sure, to mislead others. I shall rejoice, therefore, at any public statement from you which may remove your readers of false impressions. You are bound to me in maintaining, as you appear to do, that the miracles of the apostolic age were only the beginning of a like miraculous development to be manifested, and accredited through succeeding times, and professing your belief in the facts of this further miraculous development, in terms as solemn as those of a creed, and in terms of very difficult import, that the scriptural narratives are to be regarded as the beginning only of a series of the like histories, partaking of their credibility and authority, although the one may be called Scripture and the other legend.

It is a singular circumstance, however, that I ought to apologise for the familiar words in which I have addressed you; but your handwriting has brought back on my mind other days, and some dear friends, who were then friends and associates of both of us, and I would still desire you to believe me, very truly yours,

S. NOBLEWICH.

The letter to Mr. Cobb, referred to, is appended, but its substance is contained in Dr. Newman's reply, which is as follows:—

DR. NEWMAN TO THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

Oratory, Birmingham, October 11.

My dear Lord,—I thank you for the kind tone of your letter, which it was very pleasant to me to find so like that of former times, and for the copy you inclose of your answer to Mr. Cobb.

If I have misrepresented you, as reported in the Norwich paper, were to the effect that I believed the ecclesiastical miracles to have "a claim to belief equally with the Word of God which relates the miracles of our God, as recorded in the Gospels;" that I made "the authority of the one as the authority of the other," and "the credibility of the one as based on a foundation no less sure than the credibility of the other."

You explain this in a letter to Mr. Cobb thus:—"I did not say that Dr. Newman asserted for the miracles related in the Roman legends a credibility based upon the foundation of Divine revelation, no less than those of Scripture; but that he claimed for the miracles related in the legends, the same authority which was human, the same amount of *credibility* as for the miracles and Divine revelations recorded in Scripture, the authorship of which was Divine."

Will you allow me to ask the meaning of your word "*credibility*?" for it seems to me a fallacy is involved in it. Archbishop Whately says that controversies are often verbal; I cannot help being quite sure that your Lordship's difficulty is of this nature.

When you speak of a miracle being *credible*, or *verisimilar*—or that it is "furnished with sufficient evidence," or *probable*. In which of these senses do you use the word? If you describe me as saying that the ecclesiastical miracles come to us on the same evidence as those of Scripture, you are at variance with me. I have never dreamed of asserting, if you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles are on the same level of *antecedent probability* with those of Scripture, you do justice to my meaning, but I do not conceive it is one to raise "dispute." I am not inventing a distinction for the occasion; it is a distinction which I have made, and I have put it in my "University Sermons," and in my "Essay on Miracles," published in 1843, which has never been answered as far as I know, and a copy of which I shall beg to present to your Lordship.

First, let me suppose you to mean, by "*credible*," antecedent probable, or *likely* (and, you will then accuse me of saying that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. What is there extreme or disgusting in such a statement, whether you agree with it or not? I certainly do think that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. I have never dreamed of asserting, if you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles are on the same level of *antecedent probability* with those of Scripture, you do justice to my meaning, but I do not conceive it is one to raise "dispute." I am not inventing a distinction for the occasion; it is a distinction which I have made, and I have put it in my "University Sermons," and in my "Essay on Miracles," published in 1843, which has never been answered as far as I know, and a copy of which I shall beg to present to your Lordship.

Secondly, let me suppose you to mean, by "*credible*," antecedent probable, or *likely* (and, you will then accuse me of saying that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. What is there extreme or disgusting in such a statement, whether you agree with it or not? I certainly do think that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. I have never dreamed of asserting, if you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles are on the same level of *antecedent probability* with those of Scripture, you do justice to my meaning, but I do not conceive it is one to raise "dispute." I am not inventing a distinction for the occasion; it is a distinction which I have made, and I have put it in my "University Sermons," and in my "Essay on Miracles," published in 1843, which has never been answered as far as I know, and a copy of which I shall beg to present to your Lordship.

Thirdly, let me suppose you to mean, by "*credible*," antecedent probable, or *likely* (and, you will then accuse me of saying that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. What is there extreme or disgusting in such a statement, whether you agree with it or not? I certainly do think that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. I have never dreamed of asserting, if you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles are on the same level of *antecedent probability* with those of Scripture, you do justice to my meaning, but I do not conceive it is one to raise "dispute." I am not inventing a distinction for the occasion; it is a distinction which I have made, and I have put it in my "University Sermons," and in my "Essay on Miracles," published in 1843, which has never been answered as far as I know, and a copy of which I shall beg to present to your Lordship.

Fourthly, let me suppose you to mean, by "*credible*," antecedent probable, or *likely* (and, you will then accuse me of saying that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. What is there extreme or disgusting in such a statement, whether you agree with it or not? I certainly do think that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. I have never dreamed of asserting, if you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles are on the same level of *antecedent probability* with those of Scripture, you do justice to my meaning, but I do not conceive it is one to raise "dispute." I am not inventing a distinction for the occasion; it is a distinction which I have made, and I have put it in my "University Sermons," and in my "Essay on Miracles," published in 1843, which has never been answered as far as I know, and a copy of which I shall beg to present to your Lordship.

Fifthly, let me suppose you to mean, by "*credible*," antecedent probable, or *likely* (and, you will then accuse me of saying that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. What is there extreme or disgusting in such a statement, whether you agree with it or not? I certainly do think that the ecclesiastical miracles are as likely as those of Scripture. I have never dreamed of asserting, if you understand me to say that the ecclesiastical miracles are on the same level of *antecedent probability* with those of Scripture, you do justice to my meaning, but I do not conceive it is one to raise "dispute." I am not inventing a distinction for the occasion; it is a distinction which I have made, and I have put it in my "University Sermons," and in my "Essay on Miracles," published in 1843, which has never been answered as far as I know, and a copy of which I shall beg to present to your Lordship.

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No. 5.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH TO DR. NEWMAN.

Norwich, October 17.

My dear Newman,—One of the secretaries of the Bible Society has asked my permission to reprint what I said as chairman of the meeting at Norwich. I will most readily avail myself of this reprint to withdraw the expression "dispute," as it appears to be offensive. I will also, as is due to you, have a note appended, referring to the passages in your writings to which my observations were more particularly directed, and stating that you disavow the construction which I put on them.

At the same time, I am unable still to come to any other conclusion than that of the dangerous tendency which I have represented them to have. If you maintain (as you distinctly do), not only the *antecedent probability* (credibility in that sense) of the legendary miracles, but your firm belief in certain of them, specifically stated, as *facts proved*, and if you further entertain the opinion that the miracles are in all continuance of those recorded in Scripture, the impression appears to be inevitable, that the legend channel through which God must have appointed them to be attested and preserved has a purpose and authority the same with Scripture. What I should fear is, not indeed that the generality of your readers will exalt legends into Scripture; but that, seeing grounds for discrediting the legends, they will look on all narratives of miracles, scriptural and legendary, as alike doubtful, and more than doubtful. In short, your view, as I see it, tends to a scepticism and infidelity of which I fully acquit you. The extent of your speech at Birmingham I read in the *Times*, but the quotation which I sent to Mr. Cobb I took from a letter in the *Spectator* of September 27, the writer's quotation, according to my impression of your speech as reported, containing words to that effect.

The kind press which you propose for me will, I assure you, be valued, if for no more, as a token that we are still friends, notwithstanding a wide ascription in matters of faith, and that we may still believe all things, and hope all things, for one another.—My dear Newman, yours truly,

S. NOBLEWICH.

The correspondence closes with the expression of Mr. Newman's gratitude for his Lordship's friendly compliance with his request.

CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of Roman Catholics held in Dublin on Friday week, and presided over by Lord Gormanstown, the objects and rules of this body, which were called into existence by the enactment of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of last session, were published.

Messrs. Reynolds, M.P., Keogh, M.P., and Sadler, M.P., acted as honorary secretaries on the occasion. Among the gentlemen on the platform were the Hon. Edward Carden, and Thomas Preston; Messrs. M. J. Blake, M.P., Nicholson Maher, M.P., and the following Bishops: the Most Rev. Dr. Mac Hale, the Right Rev. Dr. Gibney, the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, the Right Rev. Dr. Derry, and the Right Rev. Dr. McNally.

According to the rules, the association shall consist exclusively of Roman Catholics. Its objects are as follow:—

1. Its first object shall be to procure, by every legal and constitutional means, the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act, and of every other statute imposing any religious or civil disability on Catholics, or any restriction on their rights, and to prevent the passing of any future enactments affecting the spiritual or civil rights of Catholics, or any partial legislative interference with their rights without their approval.
2. It will endeavour to procure the repeal of all laws which now obstruct and endanger the continuance of Catholic endowments and charities.
3. It will also incite strict allegiance to the Throne, and the maintenance of peace and good-will amongst all Her Majesty's subjects.
4. It will aid in the protection of the poor from the insidious effects of all those measures which assail their religious faith by a system of intimidation and pecuniary proselytism.
5. It will endeavour to secure to the inmates of workhouses, gaols, and all other public institutions, Christian treatment, and principally to guard their faith and morals against proselytism and corruption.
6. It will assist in affording to all classes the means of obtaining a sound Catholic education.
7. It will endeavour to secure the free exercise of their religion, and the means to observe its practices, to the Catholic soldiers wherever employed, at home or abroad.
8. It will struggle to secure the appointment of Catholic chaplains in all vessels engaged in Her Majesty's service, in which Catholics are employed, as also in convict ships, and to make provision for the religious education of the children of all Catholic soldiers and sailors on Catholic principles, and under Catholic control.
9. It will promote the publication and distribution of religious books approved of by the prelates, amongst the poorer class of Catholics in the British Empire.
10. It will vindicate through the medium of the public press, and otherwise, Catholic doctrines and principles.
11. It will contribute to the intellectual and moral training of the people, and to the improvement of their social condition.
12. It will assist Catholic institutions, protect Catholic endowments, especially those established for educational and charitable objects, and upon all occasions promote the removal and alleviation of the prevailing social misfortunes of the people.
13. It will inculcate a strict and religious obligation of selecting, as representatives of the people, men whose integrity and talents best fit them to support in the Imperial Parliament our religious rights, to remove the many grievances under which the Catholics of the United Kingdom still continue to labour, and to secure the objects of this association.
14. It will not desert from its labours until it has succeeded in relieving the Catholic people of Ireland from the intolerable burden of sustaining an ecclesiastical establishment from which they not only derive no benefit, but which is an oppressive and costly burden which are expended in preserving efforts to subvert the faith and overthrow the religion of the country.

THE COUNTY COURTS—THE BAR AND ATTORNEYS.

On Monday evening, at a meeting which was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of effecting some arrangement between barristers and attorneys, with reference to the transaction of business in the County Courts, the following resolution was proposed:—

That a requisition to the council of the Law Institution be drawn up and signed by members of the profession, requesting the council to take the necessary steps for promoting a proper understanding between the two branches of the profession, on the subject of county court advocacy, and for that purpose to call a general meeting of the profession at large at an early day.

It was suggested, as an amendment to the resolution, that the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association should be requested to bring that matter before the Law Institution. The resolution as amended was agreed to.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Clarke, an attorney, who presided, thus alluded to the county court judges:—

They had a new class of judges in the county courts. Many of those judges were very indifferent, and some were very good; but they were all armed with powers which had never before been known on the judicial bench in this country since the days of William Rufus. The prisoners throughout the country were at present peopled with prisoners from the county courts; and the case was a far stronger one than that of the abolition of arrest on mesne process, which had formerly given rise to so great an outcry. He had seen many instances in which a poor fellow, who had been brought to the county court, had been the most unfeeling manner. "Hear, hear!" He had seen a man sent to custody until the rising of the court, because in a long room he had put on his hat before crossing the threshold; and because, as the judge alleged, he had shrugged his shoulders in doing so. He had himself on one occasion pleaded a set-off before a county court judge in the country; but the judge told him, that, as the case had already been gone on for some time, he would have no set-off gone into that day; and on his (the chairman's) insisting on his right to argue the set-off at the next day in his place, the judge had threatened him with imprisonment, which he had put forward as a threat, and he had been compelled to desist, while the judge had told him that his only remedy was to bring a cross action. He maintained that the judge would not have dared to have pursued the same course towards a member of the bar, who had been the bulwark of the laws of this country. They might depend upon it that judges would always receive with more veneration and respect anything coming from a barrister than what came from an attorney. He had himself at one time attended a county court judge, and he had remarked that he felt as if he were in that court for the first time. The judges of the county courts exercised over attorneys powers which they would never attempt to put in force against members of the bar.

COMMANDER STEVENS, OF THE "AMERICA" YACHT.

A public dinner was lately given to Mr. Stevens, at New York, to celebrate his triumphant success as an American yachtman in this country, when the following complimentary allusion was made by that gentleman to the authorities in England:—

Our arrival (said Mr. Stevens) was greeted with every hospitality and courtesy, not only by the noblemen and gentlemen of the Royal Yacht Club, but by the officers of Government. Lord Palmerston sent down an order that the *America* should be admitted in all the English ports on the footing of English yachts—the custom-houses were at her side to her, and she was met by the venerable Marquis of Anglesey, now 80 years of age, were among the first visitors on board, and with all the members and officers of the Yacht Club, and numerous others, evinced in every manner the kindest feelings and the most cordial attention. From the Queen's belief, it was a mark of attention rarely accorded even to the highest among her own subjects; and I was given to understand, that it was not only intended as a courtesy extended to myself and friends, but also a proof of the estimation in which she held our country, thereby giving a significance to the compliment which was acceptable and valuable.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THE French and American *troupe* of equestrians will close their performances at Drury Lane Theatre this evening. Their success is understood to have been almost unvarying; and it has been merited throughout, for every evening's entertainment has been of first-rate execution. The projectors of the enterprise, Messrs. Risley and McCollum, may therefore be congratulated upon having achieved such a run of good fortune as very rarely has fallen to the lot of Old Drury, an arena remarkable for the number of its shortcomings. We shall not be expected to enumerate the attractions of each night; but cannot pass over Mr. Thomas McCollum, the chief of the *troupe*, a judicious director, and a most accomplished equestrian. Mdlle. Caroline was a truly graceful star, and Mdlle. Rousseau a young and beautiful impersonation of a Sicilian flower girl.

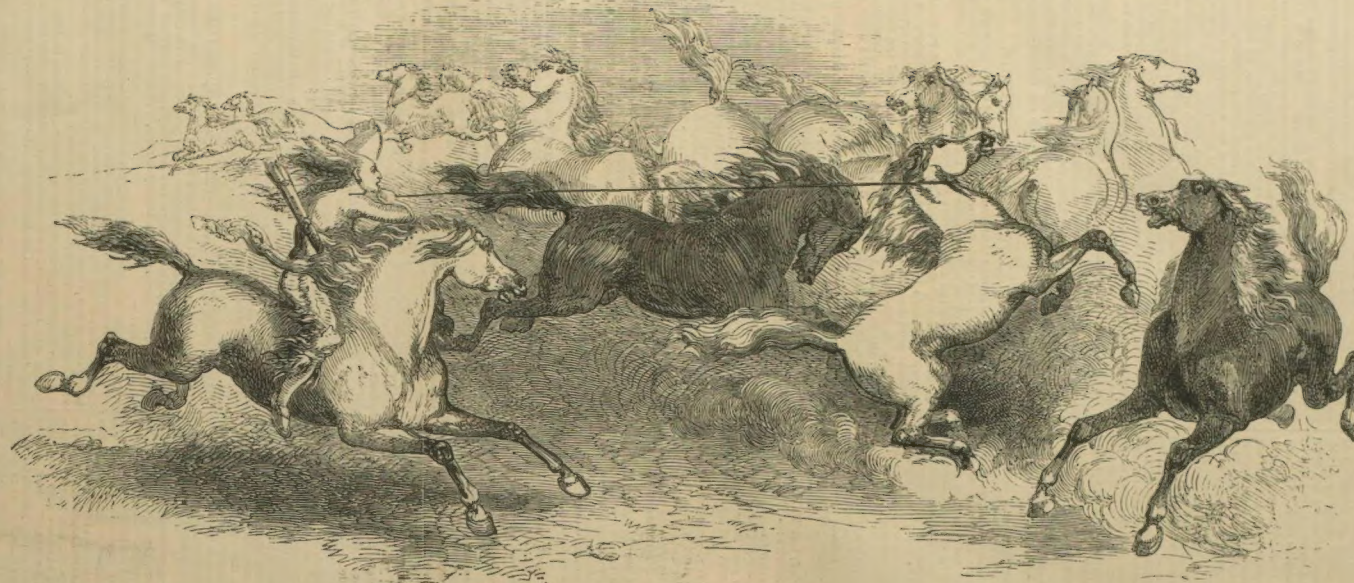
The feats of strength and posture-making were also excellent. Signor Enrico tossed up heavy balls and caught them upon his muscles with impunity; M. Villadri's contortions were alike characterised by their intricacy and ease; the Brothers Elliott kicked the world about successfully; and a company of Chinese bell-ringers lent their strange but cheerful music in accompaniment to this national *fidé*.

We have reserved for mention the feats of Mr. Eaton Stone, "the bare-backed rider," for the purpose of illustrating the capture of the noble horse which he rode. This fine animal was taken with the lasso at the age of two years, on the pampas of Texas, in the regions of the wild Camancha Indians. He was brought into the circle when two years and a half old; and it required five years domestication and tuition to enable him to perform with his rider, Mr. Eaton Stone, the acts which have been nightly applauded to the echo of the Drury-lane roof. It was a strange transition from the boundless wilds of nature, and her beautiful atmospheric effects, to the garish glitter of a gas-lit theatre. The capture, too, was a scene of bold adventure, which our Artist has taken great pains to picture.

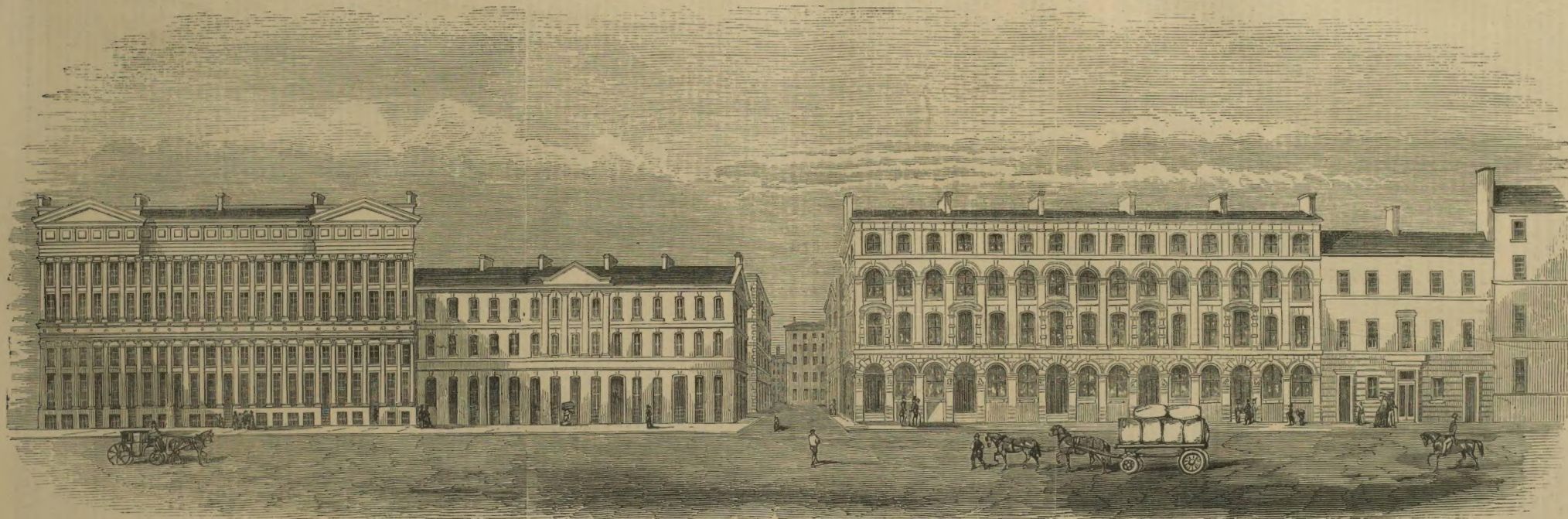
It is well known among travellers who visit the wilds of Mexico, on the borders of Texas, that these untamed horses are first secured by the lasso. Their legs are then drawn together by a braided cord, formed from hides. A rough saddle, formed of buffalo horns and green hide, is next placed on the back of the horse, when one of the most daring Indians mounts; horse and rider are then set loose, to wander through the wide prairie, urged with yells and shouts, and other means of goading, by the remaining party engaged in the capture. The wild horse in the accompanying illustration never had on either harness or collar: his hair, like all others from the same place, is long and coarse. These prairie horses frequently run from 30 to 50 miles when pursued, and never any other pace except a gallop. They are often taken in quicksand beds, on the borders of watering-places, where they resort in "fly-time," or what would be called in England extreme summer heat. When captured on the river banks, the Indians form a half-circle, which by them is termed "Co-Ge-Far," or Half-Moon; and thus they drive the horses through the water, when they make a few springs, partly sink into the sand, and are thus easily secured.

The horses feed entirely on grass as they wander on the prairie, seldom encountering snow or ice. Mr. Eaton Stone, the proprietor of the above animal, has been located at different times in the prairie for a period of eight years, for the purpose of capturing horses.

We now take leave of the equestrians, and hope that in future arenas their interesting performances may be as liberally appreciated as they have been at Drury-lane in the Great Exhibition season of 1851.



MR. EATON'S CAPTURE OF THE WILD HORSE OF THE PRAIRIE.



PART OF MOSLEY-STREET MANCHESTER.—(SEE PAGE 518.)



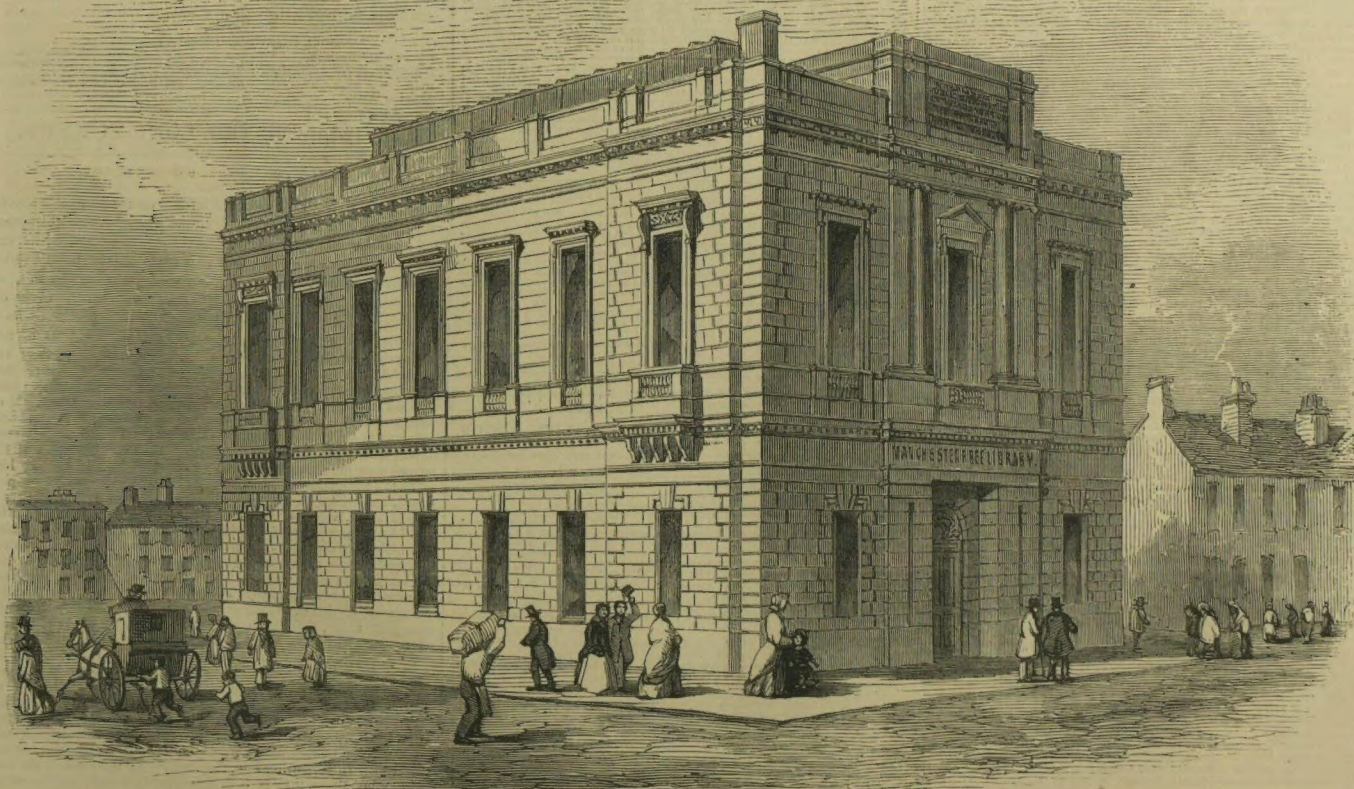
PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT WORSLEY HALL.

PRESENTATION OF THE WORSLEY ADDRESS
TO HER MAJESTY

THIS very interesting ceremonial took place on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., just previously to the departure of her Majesty from Worsley Hall. The children educated upon the Earl of Ellesmere's estate, about 1400 in number, belonging to the districts of Worsley, Walkden, and Ellenbrook, mustered in the park at an early hour, headed by their

respective clergy and teachers, and at ten o'clock took up a station upon the rising lawn in front of the Hall. There were fourteen rows of about one hundred children in each, with their little flags and bannerets floating over their heads, and attended by a juvenile band, whose performance of the National Anthem, and other favourite airs, was most effective. In the rear, the mothers of the children were admitted on to the grass slopes; and above them, on the upper slopes, were the neighbouring clergy, with their wives and other privileged spectators.

A troop of the Duke of Lancaster's Yeomanry Cavalry was drawn up beneath the slopes, and the weather being remarkably fine, the *ensemble* was exceedingly brilliant and interesting. At a few minutes after ten o'clock her Majesty appeared in the porch of the Hall, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred. Among the group surrounding her Majesty were the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl and



EXTERIOR OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

country in Europe that is both powerful and free, and in which

world; and that while England retains her supremacy, there will always be one spot on the globe where rational liberty may find a home, and the oppressed and unfortunate of other nations a shelter and protection. The assault upon Marshal Haynau, some months ago, showed the estimation in which Austrian tyranny was held by the coarse and uneducated, but right feeling mob of London; but the enthusiastic reception of Kosuth, begun at Southampton, will show, even before it has extended through the land, the opinion formed by the sober, industrious, and peaceable middle-classes of the system pursued by such unhappy governments as now, after four years of revolution, have gone back into a despotism, infinitely worse than that from which they came. This lesson is much needed; and we rejoice that M. Kosuth, instead of proceeding direct to America, has afforded the people of this country the opportunity of giving him such a welcome as will prove a warning where warning is so necessary. The welcome that will be given to him in America will sound too faintly from afar to be of much, if any, influence upon European politics. Not so his reception in England; and M. Kosuth will have the satisfaction, in coming here—which we are certain must be greater to a mind like his than any personal triumph, however splendid—of knowing that he has been the means of eliciting a cordial expression of sympathy in favour of constitutional liberty, and of disapproval of those acts of blindness and oppression, which disgrace the Governments of Austria and Italy, and keep Europe in continual perplexity and alarm. We trust that many future opportunities may arise before he quits our shore of repeating these manifestations of popular good-will, and that they will not be lost upon the minds of those who have most to learn by them.

THE Irish emigration continues to such an extent, as to cause alarm in some quarters that the country will be depopulated, and that hands sufficient to cultivate the soil will not be left. The census returns of the present year tell a lamentable tale; and it seems but a melancholy sequel to it when we learn that the peasantry of Ireland, and the classes more immediately above them, are smitten with the same dread of remaining on their native soil, and fly from it as if it were as accursed as the "cities of the plain," and no fit habitation for the righteous. Continually the stream or flood of emigration runs westward. The love of country—a passion in which the Irish once indulged to an extent which bordered upon excess—has lost its hold upon them, for misery is stronger than local attachments, however powerful. *Ubi bene, ibi patria*, is the adage which, although they never heard it, regulates the conduct of the Celtic swarm in their search for a new home. They desire to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows; and, as Ireland does not offer them the chance, they try America—not, perhaps, without a pang, but certainly with as much hope of their prospects in the new, as fear of their fate should they remain in their old country. But fearful as this Celtic "exodus" may be, we do not look upon it with the dread which has been expressed by some of our contemporaries. There is clearly no cause of alarm for the fate of the adventurous multitudes who have energy sufficient to cast from their feet the dust of a home to them but barren and ungrateful, and to try their fortunes in that wide country where land is cheap and human labour dear, and where certain independence is the reward even of ordinary exertion. The Celtic race, when once fairly settled in America, are not objects of any one's pity. They thrive when transplanted, whether they be Highlanders from the melancholy Hebrides, or bog-trotters from Connemara. The thinning of the Irish population, while it is thus of no possible disadvantage to the swarm who leave the country, cannot fairly be considered a disadvantage to those who remain behind. Irish misery has, to a great extent, been caused by the fierce, and, in many instances, insane, competition of the over-abundant and starving people for small farms and patches of land, which they led a life of slow misery, and without which they died in ditches by the road-side. At all events, the "exodus" or emigration relieves the country from that perennial source of degradation, deterioration, and wrong; and, if in any particular district the depopulation should happen to be so extensive as to cause inconvenience to those who own or occupy the soil, the remedy is not difficult. Ireland is no longer for the Irish. Amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxon race in America, the Celts work their way to independence and prosperity, and become eaters of bread and beef, and wearers of good broadcloth. Amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxon race in their own country, the same results will follow; and when the full tide of emigration shall have run itself out, an immigration will commence, which will be the salvation of a country that has long been our opprobrium and our misery. When land becomes cheap in Ireland, when pauperism shall have declined, as it must do, if the emigration continues to only one-half of the extent that it has done for the last three years, Englishmen and Scotchmen, with sharp eyes for bargains, and with a knowledge of the great capabilities of Ireland for profitable cultivation, will fill up the vacant places of the Irish. Nature is working her own cure. If those who deplore this Celtic emigration, and consider it fraught with future evil, would but reflect a little, they might be led to the conclusion, that, if there had been no such emigration, the present state of Ireland, bad as it may be, would have been infinitely worse. The very best thing that could happen to Ireland is, that the people should leave it as they are now doing. They improve their own condition, and leave a better chance for those who are not able to follow them. There may be present inconvenience in this great social change; but we cannot believe that ultimately it will be otherwise than beneficial, or that any other remedy for the accumulated evils of Ireland would have been so effective as that which nature, reduced to an extremity, has now put into operation. *laissez faire* is not always a good maxim; but in this instance no power of Sovereigns or of Parliaments could work a change so effectual as this spontaneous and natural movement is certain to effect. Ireland will yet be inhabited and cultivated by a bread-eating people, and out of her present misery will spring her future salvation. The cure is a sharp one; but it will be a cure, and not a mere palliative.

THE latest news from the Cape of Good Hope is of a still more sombre complexion than the previous accounts might have warranted us in expecting. The honour of the British nation is tarnished by the continuance of such a war as that which we are waging against the Kaffirs. The petty victories of Sir Harry Smith are in reality no better than great defeats. When the savages, encouraged by their success in harassing us, talk of driving the whole race of white men in Africa into the sea, we feel that it is, after all, no such empty boast that they are making; and unless Sir Harry Smith mind what he is doing, they will, not improbably, carry their magniloquent threat into execution. Sir Harry—who has some faults as a statesman, but who must be acknowledged to understand the art of war as well as any man living, is fully aware of the difficulties of his position, and of the urgent necessity, both for the sake of the Cape Colony and of the mother country, of bringing this unhappy war to a speedy and safe conclusion—demands, as the public is informed, an immediate reinforcement of 10,000 men; but it is announced, on authority claiming to be semi-official, that he is not to obtain

them. We trust that there are good reasons for the refusal. We are in the quarrel, and we must get out of it; and no other terms are to be thought of than the subjugation, once and for all, of our Kaffir enemies. But, as 10,000 men, even if the Government would grant them, are not easily spared, and as they would, unluckily, cost a great deal of money, it is to be presumed, that, in such an emergency, the present head of the Colonial department will see the necessity of accommodating his unlucky differences with the colonists, and of converting them into active principals in the war. They have too long been idle spectators. It is high time that they should be allowed to govern themselves, without unnecessary dictation from a distant official in Downing-street. Allowed the right of self-government, the duty of self-defence would not be neglected. As things at present stand, they have no interest in the struggle that Sir Harry Smith is carrying on against the Kaffirs along a remote frontier. When the savages reach Graham's Town, they will, of course, be compelled to beset themselves, or consent to be massacred; but we should think the Colonial Office will not allow a consummation like that, or much longer refuse the colonists those rights of free action which, in such a miserable, as well as dangerous dilemma, can alone be effectual for the preservation of the colony.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort continue, we rejoice to learn, in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has enjoyed almost daily equestrian exercise during the past week, and is accompanied always by Prince Albert, and generally by the Prince of Wales.

The Royal hospitality has been extended to a distinguished circle of guests during the week. Among them we may mention His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, His Excellency Count Buol-Schauenstein, Field Marshal the Count Nugent, Colonel Count A. Nugent, His Excellency Baron Bentinck, Viscount and Viscountess Palmersley, the Marquis and Marchioness of Eglar, and Lady Harriet Hamilton, the Earl Granville, and Viscount Canning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort today.

The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville arrived at the Castle from Claremont on Friday, and paid a visit to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited her Majesty on the same day, previously to leaving town for Brighton.

The "event" of the week took place on Thursday, when her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Paxton, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Cubitt. The ceremonial is thus described by the Court Newsmen, under the head of—

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at one o'clock on Thursday, at the Castle.

The Privy Council was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (the Lord President), the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Brougham, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Marquis of Abercorn.

The Right Hon. Edward Lord Seymour, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board.

Earl Granville, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, also took his place at the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 4th of November until the 15th of January.

At the Queen's Court, the Count de Lavradio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, had an audience of her Majesty to deliver his credentials. His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Countess de Lavradio was presented to the Queen by the Viscountess Palmerston.

The Hon. John Bligh, the Queen's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover, was presented to her Majesty at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, on his return, on leave of absence, from Hanover.

Mr. John Shepherd, chairman of the East India Company, and Sir James Welsby, deputy-chairman, had an audience of the Queen, on the part of the Court Directors of the East India Company, who, in grateful recollection of the patronage vouchsafed by the Queen to the Great Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, and more particularly to the Indian section of it, had, by a unanimous resolution, requested that their chairman and deputy-chairman should offer for her Majesty's gracious acceptance a specimen of each of the principal articles exhibited by the East India Company.

Mr. Richard Kinnersley and Mr. James Parker (nominated Vice-Chancellor) were presented to her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, and received the honour of Knighthood from her Majesty.

Mr. Joseph Paxton, Mr. William Cubitt, and Mr. Charles Fox were severally presented to the Queen by Viscount Palmerston, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them by her Majesty.

Most of the Ministers left the Castle at thirty minutes before three o'clock, and returned to town by a special train, on the Great Western Railway.

The marriage of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough with Miss Jane Bruce Gordon Stewart, young daughter of the Hon. Edward and Lady Katherine Stewart, and niece of the Earl of Wemyss, was celebrated by special license, at Blenheim Palace, on Saturday last. The ceremony was conducted in a very private manner.

Lord Cosmo Russell, son of the late Duke of Bedford, and brother of Lord John Russell, was married on Tuesday at St. Peter's Church, Millom, to Miss Annie Norbury, daughter of the late J. S. Norbury, Esq. The ceremony was witnessed by a numerous circle of the friends of both families.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREPAREMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have been made:—*Hon. Canons:* The Rev. A. W. Brown, M.A., to the Cathedral Church of Peterborough; *Deanery:* The Rev. Henry Richard Somers Smith, to Ardleigh, archdeaconry of Colchester. *Rectories:* The Rev. Abner William Brown, M.A., to Greeting, Northamptonshire. The Rev. S. L. Townsend, to Painsdown, Meath. The Rev. T. Bartlett, M.A., to Chesham, Kent. The Rev. Philip Dwyer, to Inishacra, vicarage of Mounsham. The Rev. W. Walsham How, M.A., to Whitlington, Salop. The Rev. Melville Lee, to Bridport, Dorset. The Rev. F. Sadler, to Kilnroggs, Ross. Rev. Stopford J. Ram, B.A., to the incumbency of Warlew-cum-Ekstone, Staffordshire. *Parishes:* The Rev. Edward O'Brien, to Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire. The Rev. R. Falkner, to Arderny, Borkishams. The Rev. Henry Gray, M.A., to Almondsbury, Gloucestershire.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE INCUMBENT OF ST. MARY'S DISTRICT CHURCH, LAMBETH.—The Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, having been elected by the Bishop of Norwich to the vicarage of North Walsham, with the rectory of Antingham St. Mary's, Norfolk, the members of the congregation of St. Mary's (District) Church, Lambeth, have presented to the rev. gentleman a handsome testimonial of their regard for his faithful and affectionate ministry during a period of upwards of twelve years. It consisted of a silver pocket watch in silver, a candelabrum of beautiful design, and other pieces. The vicarage of North Walsham, to which the rev. gentleman has been appointed, is worth about £400 per annum, and is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. A silver pocket communion-service from the parishioners, and a silver plate from the Sunday scholars, to the Rev. Wm. Cindle, M.A., on retiring from the curacy of Ravensfield. A silver salver to the Rev. George Stallard, M.A., by the parishioners of St. Mary, Marlborough, on the resignation of his living.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—An act was passed on the 7th of August to "empower the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to build on ground contiguous to Westminster Abbey, and for other purposes." By virtue of this act the Chapter can expend £25,000 in improvements connected with the Abbey and in the purchase of property in Dean's-yard. Other acts have been passed by which the Chapter was empowered to make improvements, and they can now be carried into execution. According to the recital the Chapter was "desirous of facilitating the formation of a spacious and convenient communication between the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament and that of Buckingham Palace, and of otherwise improving the adjacent neighbourhood." Dr. Ugle is appointed to succeed Dr. Kidd as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. F. H. Thompson, M.A., from the parishioners of Chirk, on his preferment; the Rev. Temple West, M.A., by the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalene, Teanton, on the occasion of his quitting the curacy of that parish.

ARRIVAL OF KOSUTH.

(TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, 10 P.M.

Kosuth landed from the *Madrid* steamer at half-past two P.M. Thousands were assembled in the dock, and cheered him enthusiastically. With his wife and three children, Kosuth went into a landau, drawn by four greys, the carriage and harness decorated with the Hungarian arms and colours. In the landau were also the Mayor of Southampton and the American Consul. After passing the platform, the procession proceeded with a band of music, and attended by almost the entire population, to the Mayor's house, from the balcony of which Kosuth addressed the immense assemblage in fluent and eloquent English, thanking the people for their sympathy for him and for the cause of independence. He called for three cheers for the Queen; and about an hour afterwards Kosuth went to the Guildhall, where the Aldermen and Town Council were assembled in their robes.

The Town Clerk read the address, congratulating Kosuth on his arrival; to which he replied in a powerful speech, expressive of his gratification at being in the land of practical liberty, and of his wish to witness in Hungary institutions similar to those of this country. He stated that he should soon visit the younger brother of England (America). The young giant would yet fight the battles of European freedom in company with Great Britain. His speech was greatly cheered.

The address of the inhabitants was then presented, and responded to by Kosuth.

Kosuth will stop here to-night, and go to-morrow to the Mayor's house, at Winchester, where a grand *déjeuner* will be given on Saturday. On Tuesday a banquet will be given at the Guildhall, and on Wednesday Kosuth will go to London. Lord Dudley Stuart arrived here at half-past seven, and is now with Kosuth. The procession will meet him on Tuesday on his arrival from Winchester. Delegates from Birmingham and London were here. The weather was superb, and everything has passed off with unbounded enthusiasm.

Meetings to address the Hungarian patriot have been held in various parts of the provinces also, such as Birmingham, Derby, Exeter.

The following address to Lord Palmerston was voted by the corporation of Southampton on Tuesday last:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Southampton, in council assembled, beg leave to tender to your Lordship our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the pains you have taken to use your powerful influence, as the representative of the British empire in its foreign relations, towards procuring the release from captivity of Louis Kosuth, late Governor of Hungary, and the other Hungarian refugees recently confined in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey. It may be in the recollection of your Lordship, that a few months since this council took the liberty of addressing to you a memorial on the subject of the prolonged detention of Kosuth and his companions in Asia Minor; and, from the reply with which we were favoured by your Lordship, as well as from the patriotic and judicious manner in which you have ever discharged the duties of your high and responsible office, we were well assured that the honour of the British nation, not less the common interests of humanity, would find an honest and able representative in your Lordship; and we now rejoice to know that through your Lordship's powerful mediation, the brave Hungarian patriots have at length been restored to liberty. In your effort to your Lordship our warm expression of gratitude for this triumph of justice and mercy, we have no desire to deprive of its due share of honour in the negotiations that led to the liberation of Kosuth the Government of the United States of America, but we feel that it is to be decided and energetically supported by your Lordship, in supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his humane intentions, that the friends of freedom throughout Europe are mainly indebted for the liberation of those brave and patriotic men. With these feelings and convictions, we beg your Lordship to accept our cordial acknowledgments, not only for the deep interest you have taken in the question with relation to which we now address you, but for the great services you have rendered to your country during a long and distinguished official career. With the great questions of political, civil, and commercial liberty, settled within the last thirty years, your Lordship's name will now be gratefully and prominently remembered by the nation, in addition to your talents and patriotism as an Englishman, we have also the honour to claim you as a neighbour, we earnestly pray that your Lordship's valuable life may be long spared to be devoted to the service of your Sovereign, and the promotion of the freedom, happiness, and prosperity of your countrymen, and to contribute to the best interests of man in every part of the world.

MEETING IN WESTMINSTER.

On Monday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of adopting an address to "the great patriot and statesman, Kosuth," on his arrival in England. In the notice convening the meeting, it was stated "that the struggles of Kosuth and Hungary to maintain constitutional government, like our own, against despotic and despotic despots, and the men of the Westminister an expression of cordial sympathy for the exiled patriot due to visit us."

Shortly after one o'clock the chair was taken by Sir de Lucy Evans, Bart., M.P., and on the platform were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., a number of foreigners and members of the Westminster Reform Association; several of whom delivered speeches filled with expressions of enthusiasm in advancing the conduct of Kosuth and his gallant countrymen in the late Hungarian struggle, sentiments which were vociferously responded to by the crowded meeting.

The following address was agreed to:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LOUIS KOSUTH.

Sir,—Urged by profound sympathy for yourself and the Hungarian people, and by a deep interest in the support of the fundamental principles of freedom, and the ancient customs essential to the maintenance of liberty, which you, sir, have nobly struggled to uphold, we, citizens of Westminster, at this public meeting assembled, desire to manifest our cordial congratulations for the preservation of your life, and for your deliverance from the foes of freedom and of all freedom. (Hear, hear.)

We had with thankfulness to God your presence on English ground. (Hear, hear.) Those institutions which you and your countrymen have striven to defend midst danger and death, we happily enjoy. We trust that the spirit which has preserved the ancient laws of national and local self-government amongst the British people, will be stimulated and invigorated by the sympathy and feeling which you have so nobly displayed, and we trust that the aid and support of the public meeting assembled, desire to manifest our cordial congratulations for the preservation of your life, and for your deliverance from the foes of freedom and of all freedom. (Hear, hear.) We desire that the power of the people on both sides of the Atlantic should be aroused for the maintenance and extension of human liberty and free representative government, wherever nations are so enlightened by a sense of dignity, duty, and self-dependence, such as Hungary has recently displayed. (Hear, hear.) We desire that the principles of liberty and self-government, which have descended to us, should not be forgotten in the enjoyment of prosperity and peace, but that our minds and hearts should keep a vigilant watch over them, so that encroachments should be repelled, and our children taught to feel the inestimable value of the birthright transmitted to them. And, sir, while thus resolved to nurture freedom at home, it is our earnest hope that the British people may at all times be ready to employ their influence and resources in preventing other nations, struggling to defend or obtain similar rights, from being assailed by foreign despots. For while we abhor bloodshed, and have no sympathy in anarchy, or with those revolutions which merely effect a change in the name of despotism,—(Hear, hear)—we feel bound to manifest respect for all national efforts to improve the administration of so affairs. Confident that the time will come when Hungary and the more advanced nations of the world, observing your career, will again make strenuous exertions for the recovery or attainment of constitutional Government, we doubt not that the people of this country and the United States of America will stand forth with strong arms and firm resolves to succour freedom and resist foreign interference. (Hear, hear.) We desire that you should be empowered to visit the United States, and to resolve the protection afforded in defence of Austrian and Russian menace by the *Sutline* Fort to yourself and the other noble patriots who took refuge under Hungarian hospitality.—(Hear, hear)—and permit us to offer a passing tribute of affectionate remembrance to the noble patriots who, in your righteous cause, have fallen on the field of battle or under the Austrian executioner. (Hear, hear.) We offer these sentiments to you, noble and excellent sir, because we are assured that they will encourage and rejoice your heart, and lend renewed vigour to the efforts which you can never cease to make for the common cause, and for Hungary's weal. (Loud cheers.)

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1852. Kelly and Co.—The Great Exhibition has had its effect upon the sale of this leviathan Directory, and has helped to exhaust the year's edition sooner than usual. We are not surprised at this, seeing that the London season has been one unbroken round of visits, and an unprecedentedly large number of persons has flocked to the metropolis, and the majority requiring the class of information so well covered by the "Post-office London Directory." Accordingly, the volume for the coming year has been produced this early: it maintains the high character of the series for accuracy, appropriate classification, and ready reference. The corrections of the Postage, and other details, have been made with the utmost care and accuracy; altogether, the work is recommended, as heretofore, by its completeness in every department, attainable only by the proprietors' long course of experience and popularity.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISTRICT.



THE PATERSON DISTRICT, FROM MORPETH.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.

We have been favoured with several Sketches of the localities in which gold has lately been found in Australia, accompanied by private letters, and Sydney and Bathurst newspapers, and specimens of the gold found.

Our first communication is an outline of an interesting journey to the gold district, illustrated by the pair of Views here engraved. Our Correspondent writes:—

"We started by the Company's steamer *Thistle* from Sydney, at ten at night; and arrived at Newcastle, at the mouth of the Hunter River, by daybreak. As it was flood-tide, we lost no time in proceeding up to Morpeth (after landing our passengers), which lies at the head of the estuary, and is as yet the limit of steam navigation. From Newcastle to Morpeth is a distance of about thirty miles, in which several thriving towns are passed; indeed, you scarcely ever lose sight of a human habitation the whole distance—the banks being studded with villas and

farm-houses, surrounded with corn-fields and vineyards. Though the land is a dead level for many miles, the scene is exceedingly interesting to a traveller, from the number of strange birds which are seen about the low flat islands near the mouth of the estuary—the pelican punning himself with his great bill being the most remarkable. There is something, too, exceedingly cheerful in the sight of so much plenty, and in the thought that so much has been effected in a short time, comparatively by the hand of man.

"But our present business commences at Morpeth, which is a thriving town, the property of E. Close, Esq., the principal street of which we soon reached, leaving the Bishop of Newcastle's residence on our right. Ascending to the highest ground we could find, we were rewarded with a fine view, the flat land appearing for miles as a vast wheat field, dotted with houses. The rivers Hunter, Paterson, and Allys could be traced by the lines of dark trees which fringe their banks; in the distance are seen the mountains, in which two streams take their rise, and in

the midst of which is situated the hospitable residence of Charles Boydell, Esq., who, by the latest accounts from New South Wales, is stated to have found among the hills which surround his dwelling a piece of gold weighing thirteen pounds, of about the value of £600 sterling.

"As soon as we had completed our Sketch we started from Morpeth, and reached Camerallyn, after a warm ride of thirty-five miles, during which we scarcely ever lost sight of paddocks of wheat and of Indian corn waving in the breeze. We were delighted with the scenery, which in some parts reminded us of North Wales, and determined to rise early next morning, and secure a Sketch with the first rays of the sun. The weeping willows were magnificent, and one noble fellow by the road-side was most happily placed. The vineyard, twenty acres in extent, was surrounded with a fine belt of willows in full vigour; indeed, though New South Wales is generally esteemed a dry climate, we thought they far exceeded in height and in luxuriance of foliage any trees we had seen in England. Tobacco is also cultivated here on a large scale by



CAMERALLYN, THE RESIDENCE OF C. BOYDELL, ESQ.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISTRICT.



THE GOLD DIGGINGS AT OPHIR, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Boydell's tenants; and he himself has been successful in the production of light wines, resembling the Rhenish in flavour and quality. The View represents Mr. Boydell's residence, situated in a large garden, abounding in fruit trees: the peach, nectarine, apple, pear, &c., all flourish more luxuriantly than in the mother country. The remaining buildings are stores, stables, cottages of the servants, and such other buildings as are usually found on a settler's estate. The native trees shown in the middle ground chiefly consist of iron-bark, stringy-bark, and gum, of a remarkable height, showing the depth and richness of the subsoil.

ing transaction of the day in every point of view was the sale of 7 lb. 3½ oz. belonging to a company of four men of good character. Of this quantity, 463 oz. was in one solid piece, which was picked out of the earth by a poor but honest Scot of the name of Henderson. We learn from a gentleman who was near at the time when the golden prize was first perceived by Henderson, he was struck both speechless and powerless, and fell prostrate on the earth. This piece is the largest which has yet been discovered. In shape it is an irregular oblong, much of the shape of a shoulder of mutton, with a transverse diameter of 5 inches and a conjugate of 4. A smaller piece was found shortly afterwards, about 4 inches long by 2½ inches broad, and weighed 18½ oz. Besides these were several smaller lumps weighing in all 22½ oz.

July 5.—The arrivals are still very numerous, notwithstanding the number who are returning. On Thursday no fewer than 800 people were counted on the road from Bathurst to Ophir. A few cases of extraordinary luck are still occurring. One individual trespassed upon the digging-ground of Messrs. Howard and Clapham during their absence, and in the course of a few hours got about £350 worth from amongst the roots of a tree. A company of six, consisting principally of Mr. Syer's men, returned after an absence of nine days, and sold the produce of their toil for £140, besides paying £9 for licences. A stranger passed through the town on Thursday, on his way homewards, with 2½ lb. of gold, which himself and two others had found in eight days. Three men passed our office yesterday, who had worked assiduously for nine days, and showed 14 dwts. as the result of their labours.

We have, also, communications to the 7th of July. One lump of gold weighing 8 lb., had been found by a lucky gold seeker. The Government, it is said, had rewarded Mr. Hargreaves, the first discoverer of the mines, with £500, and an appointment of £350 a year, with an allowance for two horses to continue his explorations. The subjoined extracts of letters from Messrs. Young and Co., of Sydney, give details of the progress of affairs:—

"June 26.—The accounts from the diggings are generally favourable, though a great many have been compelled to leave from rigorous weather in the mountains at this season. Several new places have been found where gold is being raised, and rubies have also been brought from the same neighbourhood. About 300 people have arrived from Melbourne, and great numbers are preparing to



MR. E. H. HARGREAVES, THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISCOVERER.

"We observed a good deal of schist, shale, slate, and sometimes quartz, but not any granite; it may, however, exist in the mountain ranges. It seems most singular, that, although gold has been found at various times years back in New South Wales, in places wide apart, no one thought of digging for it until Mr. Hargreaves, returning from California with the impression of the similarity of the strata in the two countries, was induced to try the experiment which has been attended with such signal success. The Paterson is distant from Summerhill 80 miles, and the latter from Dubbo, in the Wellington district, about 100 miles, in all which districts it has been discovered; and many years must elapse before the vast extent of the gold regions of Australia shall have been ascertained."

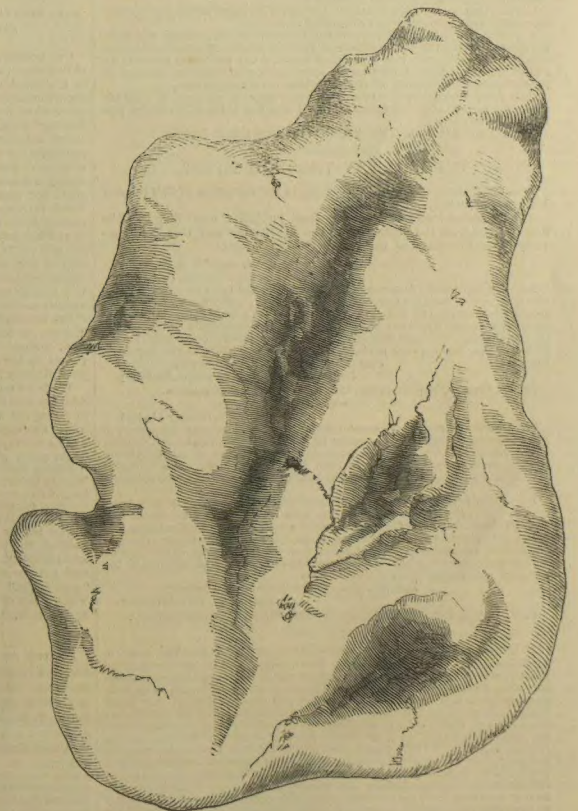
SPECIMEN OF THE GOLD.

We have engraved a piece of gold found in the Bathurst district; it weighs 8 lb. 10 oz., was purchased by Messrs. Smith, Campbell, and Co., of Sydney, and sent by them to Messrs. Duncan, Dunbar, and Sons, of Limehouse, London.

We quote the following "Mining Intelligence" from the Bathurst Free Press:—

The town was all bustle with the Sydney merchants, equipages, and gold-diggers. Some of the latter having been more successful than their neighbours, had come into town to turn their gold into negotiable money. Many parcels changed hands in the course of the day. The most interest-

making a total of 7 lb 3½ oz., which was purchased by Captain Hindson, of Sydney, at the rate of £34s. 6d. per oz. A cheque for £282 3s. was handed in our presence to the worthy Scotchman, who appeared as if he could hardly understand this sudden stroke of good fortune. Henderson's company had been at work four days, and consisted of four men. A party, consisting of Messrs. Hawkins, Lane, and others, eight in number, disposed of their golden crop also on Saturday, to Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Smith, Campbell, and Co., merchants, of Sydney, which brought them £36 each. Tom's party sold the produce of their labours for five days, which averaged £2 per man per day for a period of five days. A party, consisting of six men, of whom Mr. Smith, saddler, of William-street, was one, arrived in town yesterday. Their stock amounted to 27 oz. 9 drs., and was purchased by Mr. Austin for £241 2s. We learn from Mr. Smith, that his party had been five days at work, and that on an average they had washed 400 buckets of earth a day. Another company of six men, who had been at work eight days, realised gold to the value of £85 5s., making an average of nearly £2 per day each. This lot was purchased by Mr. Austin, as also several other smaller quantities, varying in value from £15 to £20. Up to the present time, Mr. Austin has been the most extensive purchaser in town. There are considerable quantities still in the possession of parties at the diggings.



LUMP OF GOLD FROM OPHIR DIGGINGS, ACTUAL SIZE; WEIGHT 8 lb. 10 oz.

leave that and others of the neighbouring colonies. By this time next year we expect to see the population of Sydney nearly doubled.

July 7.—The quantity of gold brought to town has as yet been inconsiderable. The digging has been much retarded by the cold and wet weather which has prevailed since the discovery, and many have relinquished the work till the spring. Numbers of people continue to arrive from the neighbouring colonies, and we understand that a great many are preparing to come as soon as the season improves. The Taroona diggings are said to be richer than Alexandra, although the metal there is of a different shape and quality. A fresh discovery of gold has just taken place at Stony Creek, O'Connell Plains, 30 miles south of Bathurst. The other places are north and west of Bathurst. There is now, therefore, no doubt of the whole district being an extensive gold field, and that new discoveries will be made, so as to give a choice of operations to the thousands who will be attracted.

It will thus be seen that the certainty with regard to the extent of the yield is considerably increased. The most interesting fact, however, by this arrival is, that in the adjoining colony of Victoria (Port Phillip) several specimens have been found, which indicate a probability that that neighbourhood may be equally rich. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. D. Hill Young, dated Melbourne, Port Phillip, July 1:—

"Since my last letter we have had specimens of gold forwarded here by Dr. Bruhn, found by him in the Pyrenees, about 100 miles from Melbourne. They have been tested, and ascertained to yield a considerable quantity of pure gold, about a grain and a half to the drachm. The gold is said to exist in large quantities, and the diggers are now preparing to go there, thinking that they will stand a better chance than at Bathurst, where so many have preceded them.

"Specimens have also been brought to town by a very experienced miner, Mr. Ross Clarke, who says that they are found at a place called King Parrot Creek, near Kilmora, about 60 miles from Melbourne.

"There are explorers out in all directions looking for gold in this district, but the late heavy rains have prevented many from continuing their operations. "There is great fear that many of the shepherds will desert the sheep, and follow gold as the more profitable labour."

THE OPHIR "DIGGINGS."

The upper Engraving upon the preceding page represents the Summer-hill, or Ophir "Diggings," near Bathurst, 145 miles from Sydney, New South Wales. Here we have the great field of the gold-seekers, the rolling hills, the craggy rocks, the miners' tents are scattered throughout the hills and foreground; and the "diggings" are estimated to be nearly 300 miles in extent. The whole scene presents one of those busy fields of enterprise which reminds us of the splendours of geographical fable, yet conveys the lesson of history, that the reputed "wonders" of one age become the matter-of-fact occurrences of another.

In a week or two we shall resume our illustrations of this new field of gold discovery.

We have to thank Mr. T. Tyrwhitt Balcombe for the early transmission of the View of the Ophir "Diggings," and the Portrait of Mr. Hargraves; and we are likewise indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lyttelton, New Zealand, a passenger by the *Thomas Arbutnot*, who kindly undertook the safe and speedy sending of the Lithographic Sketches to our office.

THE AUSTRALIAN ANTI-CONVICT LEAGUE.

It has been already announced, that the Australian colonies, with a view to putting an end to transportation to their shores, have entered into a solemn league and covenant with each other for the purpose of effecting their object. The following is its tenor:—

THE LEAGUE AND SOLEMN ENGAGEMENT OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Whereas, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, by an order in council, the practice of transporting convicts to New South Wales was abandoned by the Crown; and whereas, by divers promises, the Government of Great Britain engaged not to send convicts from the United Kingdom to New South Wales, New Zealand, Victoria, or King George's Sound; and whereas, by an act of the British Parliament, transportation to South Australia was positively prohibited; and whereas, Lieutenant-Governor Deas, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, declared to the colonists of Van Diemen's Land her Majesty's most gracious purpose that transportation to that island should be discontinued; and whereas the colony of Van Diemen's Land has been deeply injured by the receipt of enormous masses of transported offenders; and whereas divers and repeated attempts have been made to depart from the letter and spirit of these promises; and whereas the avowed object of her Majesty's Secretary of State is to transfuse the convicts disembarked in Van Diemen's Land into the Australian colonies; and whereas, thus to evade the spirit of the promise and act of Parliament so made; and whereas large tracts of lands have been purchased by the colonists from the Crown, many millions of capital invested with improvements, and many thousands of her Majesty's subjects have settled in Australia, and pledged faith of the Crown not to disturb their social welfare by the importation of crime; and whereas the native Australasians are entitled to all the rights and privileges of British subjects, and to the sympathy and protection of the British nation; and whereas many and varied efforts have been made to induce her Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament to terminate the practice of transportation to these colonies, but without success; now, therefore, the delegates of these colonies, in conference assembled, do declare their league and solemn engagement to the effect following:—

1. That they engage not to employ any person hereafter arriving under sentence of transportation for crime committed in Europe.
2. That they will use all the powers they possess—official, electoral, and legislative—to prevent the establishment of English prisons or penal settlements within the bounds of the colonies; and that they will use all the powers they possess to administer such penal systems, and that they will seek the repeal of all regulations and the removal of all establishments for that purpose.
And, lastly, they solemnly engage with each other to support, by their advice, their money, and their countenance, all who may suffer in the lawful prosecution of this cause.

Office of the New South Wales Branch of the Australasian League.

THE RAILWAY THROUGH EGYPT.

It is understood that all the obstacles to the formation of this railway have been removed.

The following correspondence has been published regarding it. The first letter is from the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to the Chairman of the recent Public Meeting.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company,
London, 22nd October, 1851.

Sir,—By order of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult., expressing on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company the apprehensions entertained by that association lest the issue of the discussions between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt should have a prejudicial effect upon the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

Samuel Gregson, Esq., Chairman East India and China Association.

Foreign Office, October 14, 1851.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult., expressing on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company the apprehensions entertained by that association lest the issue of the discussions between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt should have a prejudicial effect upon the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt.

I am to state to you in reply, for the information of the company, that whatever questions of etiquette and form may have arisen between the Sultan and Abbas Pacha in regard to the construction of a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, or in regard to the introduction of the Tanninait into Egypt, Viscount Palmerston entertains no apprehension that the construction of the railway will be stopped, or that the local government of Egypt will be deprived of the means of maintaining order in that province.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.
C. W. Howell, Esq., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

WRECK OF A FRENCH FRIGATE.—Intelligence has reached Lloyd's, by means of the Overland mail from India, which brought despatches from Sydney, via Singapore, of the calamitous wreck of a fine frigate of war belonging to the French Republic, called the *Alcmene*, mounting thirty-six guns, commanded by M. de Comte d'Harcourt, on the coast of Sydney, New South Wales. Towards the latter end of June she proceeded on a voyage from Hobart Town, and on the 3d of July, when between Kapara Head and Hokiang Head, she was driven ashore on a formidable ridge of sand. All exertions proved fruitless in getting her off. She was broken up between twelve and fifteen poor fellows having perished in trying to reach the beach. Several of the officers and men, after obtaining aid, pushed their way on to Auckland, and having informed Comte d'Harcourt of the calamitous event, his Excellency instantly adopted the most prompt measures to afford them assistance. The loss of the frigate will reach to £300,000.

LONGEVITY AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Amongst the many remarkable circumstances in connexion with the Great Exhibition, is the extraordinary number of persons of great ages who have journeyed long distances to see the World's Fair. Much might be said upon the reflective results of these patriarchal visits: the delight which the good old people received from the industrial spectacle may have, in many instances, been akin to the vivid impressions of youth; at the same time that it may have given rise to comparisons of the perfections of the present times with the shortcomings of the past. We leave these general reflections, however, for a special portrait of one of these aged visitors, whose presence on the morning of the 23d ult., at the Mansion-house, by her harmless eccentricity, relieved the dull routine of the police report. The circumstances were thus related in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 24:—

On Tuesday, among the visitors at the Mansion-house, was Mary Callinack, eighty-four years of age, who had travelled on foot from Penzance, carrying a basket on her head, with the object of visiting the Exhibition, and of paying her respects personally to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. As soon as the ordinary business was finished, the aged woman entered the justice-room, when the Lord Mayor, addressing her, said, "Well, I understand, Mrs. Callinack, you have come to see me?" She replied, "Yes, God bless you! I never was in such a place as this; I have come up asking for a small sum of money—I am 84." The Lord Mayor: "Where do you come from?" Mrs. Callinack: "From the Land's-end." The Lord Mayor: "What part?" Mrs. Callinack: "Penzance." She then stated that she left Penzance five weeks ago, and had been the whole of this time walking to the metropolis. The Lord Mayor: "What induced you to come to London?" Mrs. Callinack: "I had a little matter to attend to as well as to see the Exhibition. I was there yesterday, and mean to go again to-morrow." The Lord Mayor: "What do you think of it?" Mrs. Callinack: "I think it's very good." (Much laughter.) She then said that all her money was spent but 5d. After a little further conversation, which caused considerable merriment, the Lord Mayor made her a present of a sovereign, telling her to take care of it, there being a great many thieves in London. The poor creature on receiving the gift burst into tears, and said, "Now I shall be able to get back." She was afterwards received by the Lady Mayoress, with whom she remained some time; and having partaken of tea in the housekeeper's room, which she said she preferred to the choicest wine in the kingdom, and which latter beverage she had not tasted for sixty years, returned thanks for the hospitality she had received, and left the Mansion House for one more visit to the Exhibition, and then to her native home.



MARY CALLINACK, AGED 84, THE CORNISH FISH-WOMAN, WHO WALKED FROM PENZANCE TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN HER PARK.

Our portrait of the Cornish fish-woman has been sketched from life, at her abode, Homer-park, Crawford-street, Marylebone. She was born in the parish of Paul, near Penzance, on Christmas-day, 1776, so that she has nearly completed her 84th year. To visit the present Exhibition, the enormous distance from Penzance, nearly 300 miles; she having "registered a vow," before she left home, that she would not accept assistance in any shape, except as regarded her finances. She possesses her faculties unimpaired; is very cheerful; has a considerable amount of humour in her composition; and is withal a woman of strong common sense, and frequently makes remarks that are very shrewd, when her great age and defective education are taken into account. She is fully aware that she has made herself somewhat famous; and, among other things which she contemplates, is her return to Cornwall, to end her days in "Paul parish," where she wishes to be interred by the side of "Old Dolly Pentreath," who was also a native of Paul, and died at the age of 102 years. "Old Doll" signalled herself as the last person who could converse in the old Cornish language. Mary Callinack will also be remembered as having been the most remarkable of all the visitors to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

On Tuesday the 14th, when the Queen visited the Exhibition, her Majesty, in taking her departure, with her usual kindness and condescension, noticed the old Cornish pedestrian fisherwoman, who had been placed in her way, and with hearty emphasis exclaimed, "God bless your Majesty!"

We have next to chronicle the visit of an aged party, who, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., were conveyed in a pair-horse van, from Bloomsbury, Surrey, to the Exhibition, and made a locality conducive to health and life. The expenses of the visit were paid by a subscription commenced by the worthy rector, the Rev. C. Fox Chawner. The names and ages of the party were as follow:—

William Galyer, 83; James Lee, 82; Stephen Morris, 82; Thomas English, 77;

William Coffard, 77; — Ramsey, 75; Thomas Galyer, 71; John Main, 60; Dame

Lee, 76; Dame Galyer, 76; Dame Galyer, 76; Dame Amy Lee, 65; Dame

Collings, 66; Dame Main, 65; Dame Main, 60; Dame Collyster, 57; Dame Richard-

son, 50; united ages, 1201 years: Conductor of the party, 47.

The leader carried a blue and white cockade upon a stick; thus

headed, the party entered the great Building shortly after one o'clock,

and remained there till nearly five, keeping together the whole time

and not one complaining of being fatigued; indeed, the Nestor of the

"company," W. Galyer, whose age is 83, upon more than one occasion,

when a few of the hinder folks began to flag, called out at the top of his

aged treble, "They who can't walk, keep behind."

STATUE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.—After a slumber of eight

centuries duration, the good people of the quiet, quaint old town of Falaise,

in Normandy, lately awoke one morning to the consciousness that William I.

of England, surnamed "the Conqueror," was born and brought up amongst

them. To illustrate that fact, and keep it prominently before themselves, it was

determined to erect a memorial to their hero, if not more ornate and durable

than those already existing at Falaise, at least more in accordance with the taste

and spirit of the present time. With no very remarkable difficulty

a sum was collected sufficient to warrant the projectors in ordering a bronze

equestrian statue. The work of art, after being on view for some days in the

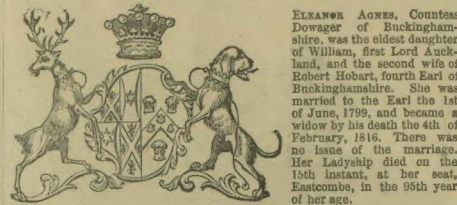
Clampy Dances at Paris, has been removed to Falaise, and the ceremony will be

inaugurated with great ceremony. Of this spectacle, and its accessories, we

hope to present our readers with illustrations next week.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.



LADY GRISELDA TEKKEL.

This venerable lady was the second daughter of Charles, third Earl Stanhope, by his first wife, Lady Hester Pitt, eldest daughter of William Pitt, the first and great Earl of Chatham. Lady Griselda was also half-sister to Philip, present Earl Stanhope. She was married, the 9th Aug., 1800, to John Tekkel, Esq., of Hambledon, Hants. Her Ladyship died on the 15th inst., at the seat of her husband, Priory Park, near Basingstoke, in the 84th year of her age. Lady Griselda Tekkel was also sister of the eccentric and clever Lady Hester Stanhope, who died in Syria, the 22nd June, 1839.

GEORGE STEPHENS, ESQ.

MR. STEPHENS, the author of "Martinez" and the "Manuscript of Ereluy," died on Wednesday week, in Camden-town, and was buried in the cemetery, near Pratt-terrace, where he resided, on Wednesday last. He was in his 61st year, and, in early life, had produced several tragic dramas that commanded the attention of critics, both foreign and native. Schlegel abroad, and "minor Boddos" at home, praised his tragedies of "Montezuma" and the "Vampire," and, at a later period, his "Gervase and Beatrice" excited the few to take an interest in dramatic poetry, great admiration. His last work consisted of "Dramas for the Stage," in two volumes, but it was only privately circulated. Mr. Stephens' dramatic poetry was distinguished by intense passion and fervour; but at the early part of his career he lacked the constructive power, finding that the stage monopoly, so long existing, was an effectual bar to the higher original drama being produced. He joined, about the year 1841, a guild of zealous literary young men, who were bent on doing something towards theatrical reform. Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps united themselves to these dramatic aspirants; and the result was, that the Lyceum Theatre was taken for a month, for the performance of a new five-act tragedy, notwithstanding the existing law to the contrary. The tragedy was licensed as an opera in three acts, and was at length acted with some of the scenes retained. Her retention of musical irrelevances, in obedience to the law, while she made the law itself the subject of her comedy, in jarring the drama in which they were introduced; and, had its merits not been extraordinary, "Martinez" and under such circumstances, could not have lived a single night. As it was, it struggled through the "history-making partnership" to the experience of thought at the sacrifice of the author's means and feelings. Mr. Stephens accepted the martyrdom freely, and went through it nobly, for the sake of the cause which to his death he held sacred. Moreover, he would have continued the contest, but that he was strongly advised to the contrary by Mr. Sheridan Knowles and Mr. John A. Howard, the latter of whom had been actively engaged in getting up "Martinez," but thought that sufficient demonstration had been made. In this he was right, as it subsequently proved; for, shortly after, in conjunction with Mr. Edward Mayhew and some other gentlemen, he was a party to the drawing up, in committee, of a bill for the liberation of the drama, the draft of which was presented to Sir Robert Peel, who placed it in the hands of Lord Mahon, by whom it was carried through Parliament; and thus every theatre was enabled legally to perform the Shakespearian and five-act drama. Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps were on the watch for the passing of this bill, and immediately after its passage, Mr. Stephens's experiment, which has proved so successful. Mr. Charles Kean has at once followed the example at the Princess's.

A different destiny awaited poor Mr. George Stephens himself. Sick of dramatic disappointment, he turned his mind to other channels, and became involved in railway speculations, and in them lost his fortune. His latter days were accordingly passed in narrow circumstances, accompanied with physical prostration quite deplorable. They who had benefited by his exertions, neglected him. His love for the drama and power of composition remained unimpaired, but encouragement attached itself to younger candidates. His high principle, determined courage, personal pride and fortitude, however, continued with him to the last; and so he was a pious and religious man, he bore suffering and neglect not with patience, but with confidence that the good cause which he had laboured for would not be lost. He has left a widow, to whom, it is hoped, the inheritance of his name may not be prodigious.

GEORGE BAKER.

GEORGE BAKER, the able historian of Northamptonshire, was born and brought up at Northampton. To him and his gifted sister, Miss Baker, his native country is deeply indebted. Among the incidental, but not the less valuable, services rendered to his county town and neighbourhood, was the jealous care with which he and his sister watched the ruin of St. Peter's Church, Northampton; their own assiduous labours preserved some of its most interesting remains, and their zeal never relaxed until they succeeded in bringing about the restoration of the fabric. So intent was Mr. Baker in saving from the effects of time buildings of note, that the late Marquis of Northampton named him "the Nestor of Architecture." Mr. Baker produced his learned and comprehensive "History of Northamptonshire" at great expense of money, and at great loss to himself. The book ranks in the very first grade of topographical literature, and is remarkable for the perfection of its genealogical details. Unfortunately, the work is left unfinished, owing to the ill health of its author and his want of funds. The county of Northamptonshire, however, has satisfaction and gratitude in a little more liberal pecuniary patronage, this would not have been the case; but the story of a great work being injured by its author being neglected, is, unhappily, not a rare or a new one. Mr. Baker himself had foreboded that he should die without concluding his history, and he wrote thus some years ago:—"Should the book be left incomplete, it will be no trifling consolation to me, and may perhaps be satisfactory to my subscribers, to know that my collections for the whole county are of such a nature, and in such a state, being all arranged and indexed, as will lay the materials of a masterly history of the county of Northamptonshire at any one who may undertake the continuance of the design." The collection here alluded to has since then been purchased by Sir Thomas Phillips. Several institutions in Northampton were much assisted by Mr. Baker, and some of them owe their establishment to him. This amiable, and in every way excellent author and man, died at Northampton, on the 12th instant, in his 71st year.

MR. BORRELL.

MR. H. P. BORRELL, a numismatist of great practical experience and profound judgment, enjoyed for the last quarter of a century, deserved celebrity as a distinguished collector of medals and coins, and as a cultivator of them. He was the author of many of the most important and best contributions on unedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins which have appeared during his time in the transactions of most of the antiquarian societies in Europe, and especially in Great Britain. Many of Mr. Borrell's important coins have passed, in different times, through the collections of our British Museum, and of eminent private individuals. Mr. Borrell's work on the coins of the Kings of Cyprus affords an example of his laborious numismatic researches. Mr. Borrell died at Smyrna, on the 3d inst.

WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF DERBY, K.C., P.C., F.R.S.

Probate of the will of the Right Honourable Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley, of Bickersfield, county Palatine of Lancaster, and an English Baronet, was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 23d inst., to his son, the present Earl (Herbert Stanley, Esq.). The will is dated 9th February, 1849, and contained in a few words, disposing several pecuniary bequests, by way of remembrance, to his immediate relations and friends, and liberal bequests to his servants, some of whom he has mentioned in the highest terms. The residue of his property he leaves to the present Earl, together with all his manors and real estates. The personality included in the London grant, and liable to stamp duty, was valued at £12,000, being exclusive of personal property in the province of York.

Lady Stanley's death occurred on the 2d July last, at the age of 76. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1834, on the demise of his father. The present Earl is 53.

The late Earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire, Vice-Admiral of that coast, and Colonel of the 2d Royal Lancashire Militia, a trustee of the British Museum, and president of the Zoological Society.

The title of ancient date—the Barony 1456, and Earldom 1455. The first Peer of this noble family was Sir Thomas Stanley, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Henry VI.; and his ancestor, Sir John Stanley, had granted to him by Henry IV., in 1402, the title of Marquis of Derby, and the sovereignty, which fell by inheritance to the Duke of Athol, in 1739, who sold it to the Government.

The property of the late John Deacon, Esq., banker, has been valued, for the payment of stamp duty, at £250,000, and that of the late Thos. Fowler, Esq., banker, Pinces-street (Drew and Fowler), at £45,000.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHALDEAN. The Chaldean Improvement Commissioners commenced their operations for the construction of an embankment on the north side of the Thames, extending from Battersea-bridge to Cromwell-gardens. The improvement will be a great public boon, and afford a delightful promenade and carriage drive to this popular resort in the embankment of the river. The work is now in progress, and it is making considerable progress, as also that on the Middlesex side of Vauxhall bridge.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC BOTANY.

Intelligence from the city of Mexico to the Isthmus, states that disturbances and blood shed in several parts of Northern Mexico, and that Government had sent 3,000 men to defend Tehuacan. Don Rafaelo Ramirez had accepted the Presidency of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was connected with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The clipper ship *Flying Cloud* has made the run from New York to San Francisco, round Cape Horn, in 89 days, the quickest ever accomplished.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

Ilialwell, or Ilowell, was of yore a solitary spot on the Moors, only distinguished as the resort of occasional devotees attracted by the mysterious powers of a spring celebrated for the cure of various infirmities; and it is only within times comparatively recent that it has become the nucleus of industry and humble village which it now is. The springs of Ilialwell were discovered by Mr. Bazley and the father of one of the present proprietors, the doubtless fact being added since, and is considered the largest among the great establishments which have sprung up under the energy and industry of the north. Mr. Bazley is known as the Royal Commissioner for Manchester; and as the coadjutor to Mr. Cobden in the Anti-Corn-Law Association, he received the commendation of Sir Robert Peel, and the approbation of a wise, just, and philanthropic management on the part of himself and his colleagues. A day at Dean Mills would suffice. The community of interest between the employer and the employed being perfectly illustrated by the good-will and thoughtful attention of the former to the interest and welfare of their subordinates, and the contentment, and the cheerful acquiescence of the latter, provided as they are with every inducement to limit their enjoyment to the hours of labour, are conducive to the reaction of willing labour as the alternation of wholesome relaxation. Situate apart from temptation, with such a bias, the beneficial result is obvious in the sturdy cheerful demeanour of the men, and the gaiety which enlivens the village after the hours of labour, the active energy of the children, affording the best token that the daily hours of their exaltation have been well employed. The peace of spirits, and the general harmony betokening a well organised community never equalled by the Utopias of philosophy.

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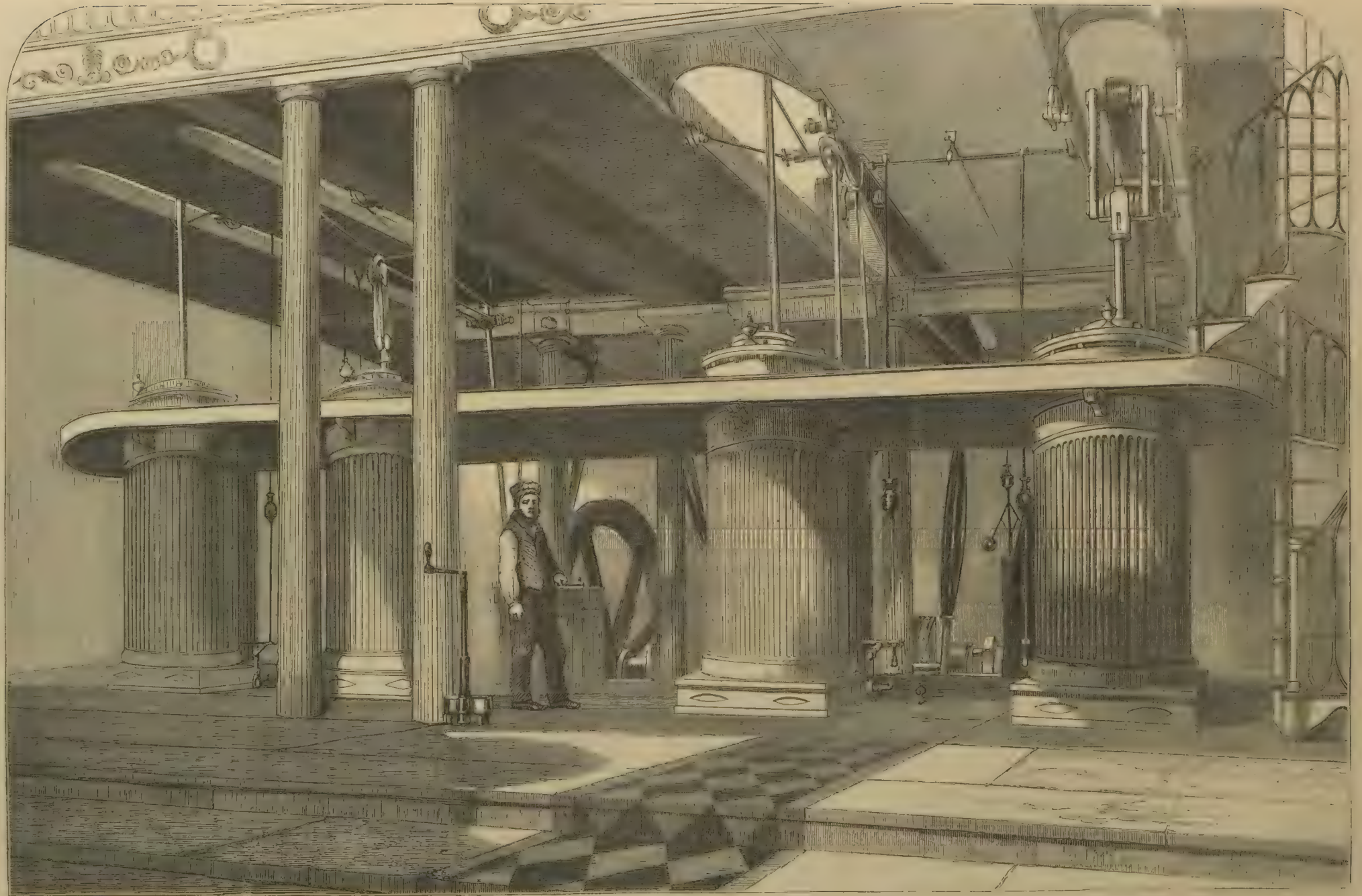
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5th, R at Q 5th and Q Kt 3d, B at Q



DEAN MILLS—THE DOUBLING-ROOM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



DEAN MILLS.—THE FOUR ENGINES.—(SEE PAGE 523.)

MUSIC

THE FIRST FOG OF WINTER.—On Wednesday morning our first regular winter fog made its appearance over the metropolis. It was an exceedingly dense one, and lasted for three or four hours. Although a good deal of confusion arose in the principal public thoroughfares, no accident of consequence occurred.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Letters from Rome state that Verdi's last opera, "Rigoletto," produced under the title of "Viscardello," on account of the censorship, had met with no success; it was sustained by Mmes. Evers, Biscottini, Fiori; and Signori Baucardé, Benedetti, and Coletti.

BANK EXCHANGE OF COIN FOR IMMIGRANTS.—The Bank of Ireland has suggested a course with regard to the supply of bullion in Ireland, which may save trouble and risk to emigrants. At present these parties are obliged to take their change of American money before proceeding into the country, and then to exchange it for the Irish currency. The Bank proposes to receive the American gold and silver coins, and to issue in return the Irish currency, at the rate of 100 Irish pounds for an abundant supply of American gold, which they could pay out in the form of bank notes, or in the form of gold or silver coins. To take these instead of sovereigns (which he might do at a fractional profit of 5 cents, or 1s. 5d. per cent.), the would avoid the necessity of an exchange, or the possibility of any deception being practised upon him as to current value or future value of the coins. The Bank would also be enabled to keep a reserve of the coins would be saved in the respective countries. It has, consequently, been communicated to the Bank of Ireland, that, if they would make these arrangements, the Bank of America would be prepared to receive the eagles to meet the demand of Irish emigrants for the purpose of enabling them to make their

The new organ to be built in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, will be the largest in the world. The committee had passed the unanimous resolution, that Mr. Willis, whose great organ was at the western end of the Crystal Palace, should have the building of the colossal instrument.

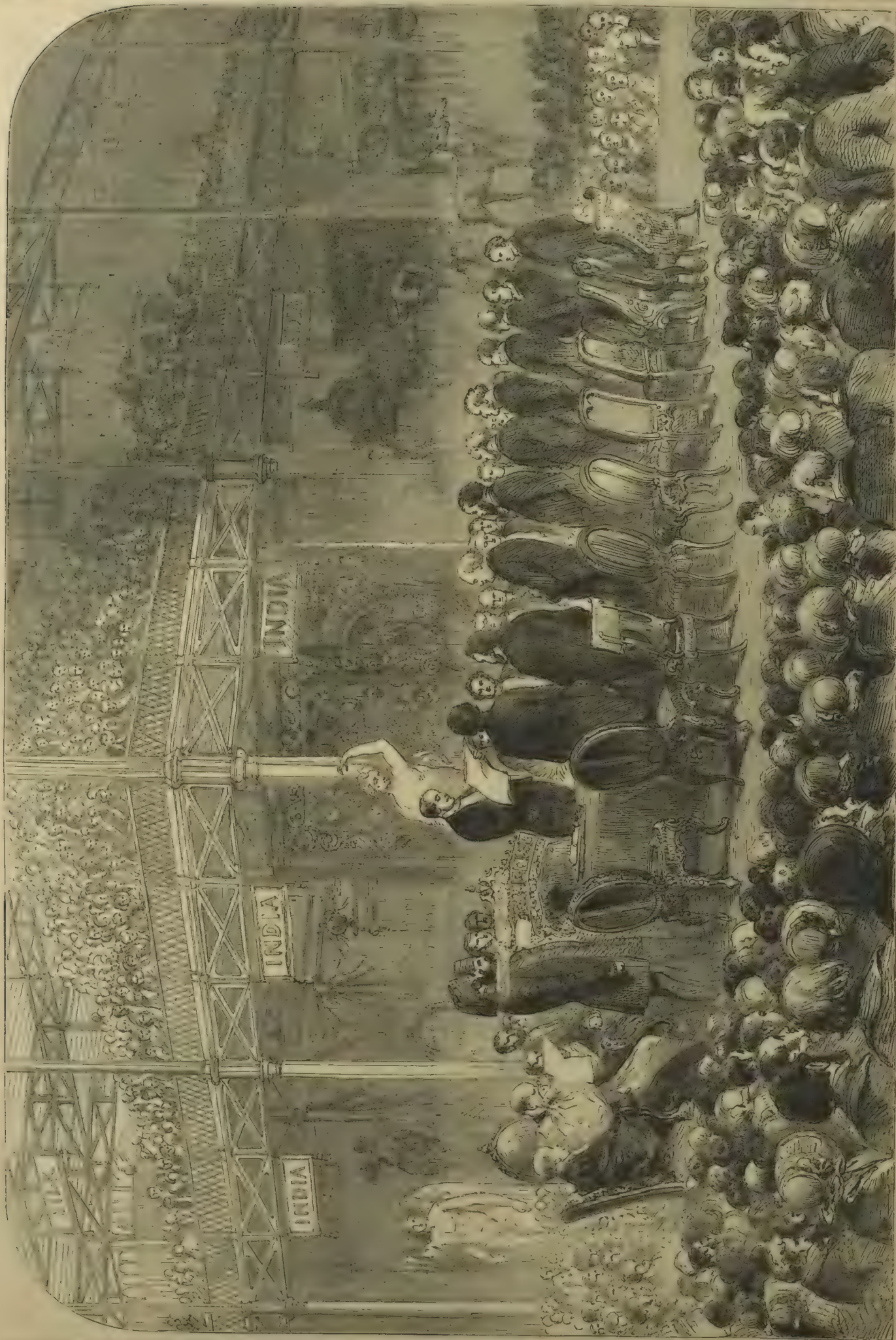
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The celebrated baritone, Pischek, is engaged for the United States.

[illegible]

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Thursday evening, Miss Glyn read "Macbeth" before a most numerous audience. Her reading of this tragedy

much from her previous selection of "Antony and Cleopatra" as a political interpretation, it was a pastiche of dramatic techniques of the act and accumulation, rendered with a new poignancy. The passages which were thus rendered were rewarded by the audience with repeated rounds of applause. But the labour of such an enormous implication so much physical exertion to be thoroughly commended, and the artist suggests that less vehement emotion is the more effective, as designated by the new title, "The Art of the Actor," which imports with the well-being of the audience a new life's reading like that of Miss Glynn's *Macbeth* on Thursday evening, would ruin the health of the strongest woman. It was, however, thorough, intelligent, and frequently gave new readings, that were impressive.



CLOSING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OCTOBER 15 1851

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XIX.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1851.

[GRATIS.]

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—OFFICIAL AWARD OF THE PRIZES.



THAT a limited number of prizes should be allotted amongst 18,000 candidates, by any body of men, however immaculate, however profound in judgment, in a manner to give satisfaction to everybody, was hardly to be expected. Such a result could not have entered into the wildest dreams of the most Utopian votary of universal harmony. We were well prepared, therefore, to find that the awards of the juries in the Great Exhibition contest should give rise to much animated contention; but we were also supported by the hope that their decisions would have been such as, after free discussion, to meet with a general and conscientious support from the majority of the public. Such was our view of the difficulties inseparable from the case, such our hope of the conclusion to be arrived at. We regret to say, and it would be useless and vain to disguise it, we have in all this been grievously disappointed. If universal contentment was scarcely to be aimed at, much less expected, such general, such wholesale discontent, at the closing procedure of those entrusted with responsible authority in the affairs of the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations of 1851, was hardly to be apprehended, as that which has already begun to visit the contents of the ominous-looking packet delivered to the Prince President on that cold damp morning of the 15th of October, when, in almost solemn silence, the public business of the Royal Commission was brought to a close.

Wishing to deal with this subject with the gravity and in the coolness of temper which its importance to the whole industrial community of the world demanded, we abstained from making any comment in our last Publication; considering that what it took thirty-four juries, of five and upwards each, nearly six months to agree upon and propound, might well require as many days for the Journalist to examine and understand. It was hardly possible, we thought, for any man to arrive at a correct

conclusion upon the value and justness of so voluminous a report as that presented, a report comprising five thousand names, without some days' deliberation;—the malversation must indeed be flagrant and palpable, which could be detected upon a first blush of the document; and, therefore, although many murmurs of discontent on the one part, many suggestions of successful diplomacy on the other, in respect to these awards, had, during many weeks past, from time to time reached us, we preferred holding ourselves unprejudiced in the matter, in order to form our ultimate opinion upon an inspection of the actual decisions, coupled with our own knowledge of the facts. In this spirit we now proceed to consider the conduct of the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition and their delegates, in the all-important matter of the Adjudication of Prizes.

And, in the first place, a word about the Prizes themselves, which, although the closing honours of the whole proceeding, were, as we all must remember, held out as a primary object and inducement at the commencement of the undertaking.

We are not now going to discuss in the abstract, whether, in an international competition of industry, money rewards of considerable value, or mere honorary awards whose value must depend entirely upon the circumstances under which they are allotted, are the most desirable, and the most likely to bring about the object held in view. Our opinion, however, is in favour of a certain amount of money rewards in good round sums, in conjunction with honorary prizes: the former to be considered as premiums for a contribution of actual value to the whole community (accomplished, perhaps, at considerable cost to the producer); the latter as testimonials of individual merit, conducing eventually to the profit of the individual producer.

And, whether or not we are right in this view of the case, it was that

adopted as the very basis of the Exposition of 1851; it was that confirmed in the most authoritative manner by the patent by which the Royal Commission was appointed. And it was so adopted upon grounds which are plainly set forth in the minutes of the meeting at Osborne, on the 1st July, 1849, thus recorded:—

"The Prizes proposed, to be submitted for the consideration of the Commission of Medals, and money prizes so large as to overcome the scruples and prejudices even of the largest and richest manufacturers, and ensure the greatest amount of exertion. The first prize to be £5000; and one, at least, of £1000 to be given in each of the four sections. Medals conferred by the Queen would very much enhance the value of the prizes."

Here are money Prizes announced, and announced as inducements to individuals to support the project—money prizes to the amount of £2000 at the least, besides "medals conferred by the Queen." But that this was not the limit of pecuniary rewards at that time contemplated by the promoters, appears by the very words of the patent appointing the Royal Commission (dated Jan. 3, 1850), the premises of which state:—

"Whereas the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, incorporated by our Royal Charter, of which our most dearly-beloved Consort the Prince Albert is President, have of late years instituted Annual Exhibitions of the Works of British Art and Industry, and have proposed to establish an enlarged Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1851, of which Prizes and Medals, to the value of at least Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, shall be awarded to the exhibitors of the most meritorious works then brought forward; and have invested in the names of our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin SPENCER JOSEPH ALWYN Marquis of Northampton; our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and Counsellor GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK Earl of Clarendon, Knight of our Most Noble Order of the Garter; our trusty and well-beloved Sir JOHN PETER BOILEAU, Baronet, and JAMES CUTHBERT ARS PRACIS, Esquire, the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, to be awarded in Prizes and Medals as aforesaid; and have appointed," &c."

This recital states that £20,000 had been actually invested by the

Society of Arts for the purpose of being distributed in Prizes, such sum being named as the minimum amount which it would be proper to devote in that manner as an inducement to manufacturers to come forward in competition with their best and most expensive work.

Such was the original intention of the Society of Arts, such was the scheme which was confirmed by Royal patent; and we hold that it was no unimportant feature in the affair, inasmuch as the estimates of the probable cost or risk of the whole undertaking, upon the strength of which the public was appealed to for subscriptions, included this £20,000 for Prizes as a specific item, the gross estimate being about £60,000. And to that appeal the public, though not without misgivings, replied by sending in subscriptions to the amount of £16,600, of which £64,500 had been paid up before the opening of the Exhibition, and at a time when its profitable issue was still a matter of question.

Such was the original scheme; how different has been that actually carried out, every one knows, as we said before. With respect to the abstract policy of the change decided upon in the nature and adjudication of the Prizes, we have not now to speak. It might be quite competent to a body of Commissioners, acting in a matter purely their own, and disposing of their own, to do so in any way they thought most conducive to the object they considered it desirable to attain; it might have been quite competent to them, in such case, to have substituted an unlimited number of bronze medals for a minimum amount of money prizes, in addition to medals. But how stands the question with regard to those who contributed their money to make up the required amount for the Exhibition and its announced money prizes? how stands the question with the manufacturers and other producers, who at great expense, and at great cost of labour, were induced to prepare objects for exposition upon the inducement of a possible reward in one of those money prizes?

This is a very delicate question—money matters always are—and we will not now discuss it further. We will only, with a great deference, submit that the abandonment of the large money prizes distinctly announced in the premises of the Royal patent is morally, if not legally, a fatal departure from its purpose, at least in as far as the liability of voluntary subscribers is concerned; and we will add, that nothing could justify the alteration of policy limiting the rewards to a distribution of bronze medals, except its signal and entire success.

A review of the minutes in which the altered scheme of Prizes was announced, followed by a careful consideration of the address of Viscount Canning as the head of the jury department, convinces us, that, in this very important matter—a matter involving the only tangible result of the whole proceeding—neither the Commissioners nor the Juries had arrived at any definite notions either as to what should be rewarded, or the scale of rewards to be apportioned. At the very outset of their labours, indeed, the Juries appear to have been restricted from rewarding merit according to its degree or relative importance. It was originally intended that there should be three medals: the first, for the highest degree of merit, to be awarded only by the general body; the second for superior merit, and the third for merit in a less degree—both the latter to be at the disposition of the several Juries. But such a disposition of awards soon became inconsistent with an instruction from the Commissioners which at the very outset obstructed the proceedings of the Juries. Viscount Canning, in his address, states—

"The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that medals should be awarded wherever it presented itself, but on account of the time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual exhibitors. They had also decided that the prizes should consist of three medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character."

"The Council of Chairmen, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the medals, by which the appearance of least of different degrees of success amongst exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the medals might be withdrawn. Of the remaining two, they suggested that one, the Prize Medal, should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—beauty, design, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this medal should be awarded by the Juries, subject to confirmation by the groups."

The English of this is unfortunately too plain. The Juries having obtained authority to distribute medals just as they would halpence in the streets—"wherever a certain (qu. uncertain) standard of excellence" presented itself—had absolutely absented their responsibility as Juries between candidate and candidate; the value of their "prize" as a test of "superior merit" was gone, and a general scramble ensued, in which the attainment of a medal might be profitable to the small publicity-hunting trader, but could never be "honourable" to the man engaged in any of the higher branches of discovery or enterprise.

The Council of Chairmen seem to have been early aware of this inevitable result of the abandonment of a portion of their functions; and, accordingly, Lord Canning says:—

"In regard to the other and larger medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material or process of manufacture, or, originally combined with great beauty of design; but that labour not be considered for excellence in production or workmanship alone, however eminent; and they further suggested that this medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen, upon the recommendation of a jury supported by its group."

The proceeding was still further mystified by a device adopted by the Juries, at their own instance; who, although they would not undertake to apportion two distinct classes of bronze medals, yet attempted to distinguish between two classes of merit. The "prize medals," unlimited in number, almost unconditional in their application, were not sufficient to mark the very ordinary level of merit required of the recipients; and accordingly—

"The Juries have found it just (says Lord Canning), in framing their report, to make honourable mention of certain exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a medal."

It only wanted this to crown the adjudication of awards with ridicule, and to render their value something more than questionable. Let those who feel aggrieved at being denied one of the 170 "Council medals," and throw into the common lot of 3384 "Prize medal" recipients, consider the feelings of the 2042 who are condemned to put up with "honourable mention."

It will be curious one day to endeavour to ascertain the line by which the Juries separated the "Prize medal" class from those entitled to "honourable mention." At present, a few instances of both, the result of a very cursory examination, must suffice. The exhibitor of a "well-made shirt" from the United States, of "lamb's tail oil," of a "cylindrical tobacco pipe," of a "wedding cake," of a "box of sweetmeats," of a "walking-stick," of a "pail," of a "broom," receives a medal of equal value with that awarded for the crystal fountain of Messrs. Osler, the pianofortes of Messrs. Broadwood and Messrs. Collard, the railway break of Mr. Lee, the porcelain and statuary of Mr. Copeland, the vertical printing machine of Applegraph, the new motive power and other valuable inventions of Ericsson, the nationally-important and commercially-valuable processes in the preparation of flax of Clausen, the compensated balance of Loebe, the wood-carving of Rogers and Wallis, &c.

Amongst the crowd of subjects which have been put off with "honourable mention" we find "amber cigar mouth-pieces," "cases of ram's-horn" "telescopes," "toys," "clay pipes," "rune pistols," "photographs," &c. We find, also, Fowler's drawing plough, Shepherd's electric clock escapement, "a violin combining quality and cheapness," Banting's "collection of furniture" (including one of the best sideboards and one of the handsomest tables in the Exhibition); Heywood, Higginbottom, and Co., new and important process for producing paper-hangings by

machinery. We find, also, Behner's "Startled Nymph," and some other of, to our mind, the best, pieces of sculpture exhibited.

And as we have come down to the Sculpture department, which enters into Class 30, we shall, by way of making an end to our present article, endeavour to investigate the principles upon which the three classes of awards (including the Council medals) have been made as instanced in this branch of production. Now, what this medal was intended to effect, or how it was to be applied, we have no very clear notion from the official statement of the Chairman of the Council of Juries; but we are very distinctly informed by his Lordship of the nature of certain cases in which it was considered necessary to withhold it; and this must suffice as our guide for the present. Viscount Canning states—

"It was to be expected, that cases would arise in which the Council medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for exhibitors whose claims were only *some-what strong* or *moderate*, without difference of opinion from others to whom the Prize medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the Council medal, without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a Council medal where the object for which it is claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a Council medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the Prize medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality, as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended and more important than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture."

Taking these observations as our rule and guide, we ask what the Council of Chairmen saw in Marchetti's plaster figure of Richard Cœur de Lion—what in Kissa Amson's "The Artist's Prayer,"—what, in the late R. W. Wyatt's beautiful nymph Glycera, to call for a Council medal; when Debay's Eve, Bell's Falkland, Simon's Godfrey de Bouillon, and Watson's portrait statue of Flaxman are sufficiently rewarded with a Prize medal? when Behner's Startled Nymph, Engel's Group of Amazons, Klingeb's (Denmark) ivory casket, Miller's Orphan, Nennin's Bacchus, are get rid of with "honourable mention"—and when Gibson's Greek Hunter, Campbell's Muse, Mavor's Hagur, and Yehmuel, received neither Council medal, Prize medal, nor honourable mention?

It is impossible to reconcile such glaring inconsistencies as the above with any rule of common sense or common purpose; and the only consolation we could hope to bring to the irritated and bewildered candidates, whose pretensions have been thus dealt with, would be by recurring to the emphatic words with which Mr. Cole, six months ago, closed his introduction to the Official Catalogue. "The work is done, and the collection made of the productions of 15,000 exhibitors, working with the ability God hath given them. To these we may say with St. Paul—"In lowliness of mind let each esteem others better than themselves."

We shall return to the subject; in the meantime we refer to a protest which has already been sent to the Royal Commissioners from the Musical Jury (Class 10a), on leaving the Exhibition, in favour of Messrs. Broadwood had been annulled by the Council of Chairmen; and in reference to which we have heard some curious revelations, which, we have reason to believe, are not utterly devoid of foundation.

COUNCIL MEDALS.—PROTEST.

The subjoined Protest was drawn up, signed, and sent to the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition, on the six out of ten members for the Musical Jury (Class 10a), on learning that their award in favour of Messrs. Broadwood had been annulled by the Council of Chairmen:—

To his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K.G., &c., President, and to the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 1881.

May it please your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen.—The Jury Class 10a, consisting of the following members—Sir H. R. Bishop (chairman and reporter), Mr. George Smart, M. Th. Schott, Mr. C. J. Potter, Mons. Ben. Les Chevaliers Nenkomm, Dr. Schaffhauser, Mr. W. Steneland Bennett, Dr. Black, Dr. Henry Wyld, all of whom were present except Dr. Black and Dr. Wyld—decided unanimously to award the great medal to the house of Broadwood for its successful improvements in pianofortes and pianoforte making. Dr. Black subsequently declared in the jury-room his agreement with the award of his colleagues. This decision of the jury was confirmed in the meeting of the group.

The Council of Chairmen, however (as it has been generally reported), rejected the award thus doubly confirmed; and in seeking for the grounds of this rejection, the Juries of Class 10a, who transmit these papers, are compelled to state it as their opinion, that undue weight must have been attributed to misstatements made at the meeting of the group, in the presence of many of the chairmen affected by the mistake. Broadwood's is an improvement of the pianoforte. The misstatements were, upon remembrance, withdrawn; but it is a lamentable fact, that the injurious effects of such statements positively put forth can seldom be completely effaced by a retraction.

Should it be a decision of the Council of Chairmen respecting Messrs. Broadwood be reported to the Royal Commissioners, the Juries who transmit this memorial beg most respectfully to be allowed to point out to his Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners, that, in this case, a decision which was arrived at after due deliberation by the Jury Class 10a, upon the merits of the award, is set aside by a decision of the Council of Chairmen, who, in their judgment, and which received subsequent confirmation from the group of associated Juries, has been set aside by a body of gentlemen, who, distinguished as they are for their general attainments, may have no special and technical knowledge of pianofortes and pianoforte-making, and who, in their capacity of chairmen (except the chairman of Class 10a, whose opinion and statements ought to have had due weight), even insisted on being called upon to become acquainted with, the instruments upon which the award which they rejected was made. It is, therefore, in the opinion of the Juries, that the award, still, probably, in the eyes of the public, rest with the primary jury; and the memorialising Juries, feeling that their professional and scientific reputation would be compromised by a decision so contrary, in their opinion, to the merits of the case, and which will, they are sure, astonish the whole of European musical world, earnestly entreat his Royal Highness and the Royal Commissioners to take the case into their consideration, and to apply to it such remedy as may seem best fitted in their judgment.

With this statement is transmitted an extract from an official document setting forth the special mechanical improvements on which Messrs. Broadwood's claims are founded. And the memorialising Juries conclude by expressing their conviction that the house of Messrs. Broadwood has eminently fulfilled every single condition contained in the instructions to the Juries, combining in their instruments "novelty of invention, considerable importance and usefulness, perfection of workmanship, beauty of design, and superior quality of tone."

(Signed) HENRY R. BISHOP, Knt. (Chairman), the Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.
Dr. SCHOTT, Knt., Commander from Bavaria and Juror, Member of the Royal Akademie, and Professor and Head Librarian in the University of Munich.
LES CHEVALIERS SIGISMUND NEKKOMM.
WILLIAM STENELAND BENNETT, Professor in the Royal Academy of Music and Queen's College, London.
CIPRIANI POTTER, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.
GEORGE T. SMART, Knt., Organist and Composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

THE LATE CAPT. HUDDART'S ROPE MACHINE.

In consequence of the introduction of iron cables, less attention has of late years been paid to improvements in machinery for the manufacture of hempen ropes. This may account for the paucity of rope-making to be found in the Exhibition. In the past, however, Capt. Huddart's vertical machine, exhibited in action, we find in a remote part of the Exhibition, among sail-cloths, in Class 14, a model of the late Capt. Huddart's ingenious machine for making ropes. From forty-nine bobbins, fixed regularly in a vertical frame, seven bobbins in height and seven bobbins in width, as many threads are led to a circular convex brass plate, the perforations being arranged in concentric circles. First, the threads are drawn from the bobbins, and then, by means of other, they are led on to a circular gauge or tube of the size required for the strand, thence passing in the registering machine, which consists of a fine horizontal frame turning on its axes, one at each end, motion to which may be given either by hand or by a band in connexion with steam-impelled machinery. In this frame is a reel, on which is wound the strand after being registered. The frame in its rotation is driven, by means of a cog-wheel, which works into the teeth of a fixed wheel on the top of one of the strands of the registering frame.

In addition to this model, a plate and tube, as first introduced by Capt. Huddart, is also exhibited, showing that each yarn bears its proportion of strain when in the strand; and some specimens of rope made at the rope-works at Limehouse upon this principle, together with samples of hempen rope. 1. Italian; 2. Indian; 3. American; 4. Hungarian; 5. Manila; 6. Baltic; 7. Columbia River; and of power-loom woven sail cloth, made at the same manufactory.

It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that all the ropes used in the construction of the Crystal Palace were made by Messrs. Huddart and Company.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We resume our notices of the various articles and groups of articles in the Great Exhibition. Our correspondents had prepared the following and many other papers on the subject, during the time that the Exhibition was still open, but we were compelled to postpone them for want of room. Now that the Exhibition is closed, we present them to our readers in continuation of a task undertaken; and in order that we may complete our survey of the Great Industrial Gathering, and leave no branch of a great subject entirely unnoticed, we shall continue our gratuitous Supplements until the Exhibition and its contents shall have received at our hands, we will not say a complete, but, at all events, a comprehensive, survey, both literary and pictorial.

A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

No. VI.

Our attention having been directed to the chief of those branches of manufacture which address themselves peculiarly to the use and tastes of ladies, the subjects of my present paper will be selected from features of minor importance, belonging to the same class. Of these, however, I must again distinguish merely the more prominent, as their number is great, and the interest attaching to each is far from slight.

The first claim on our attention is undoubtedly presented by a branch of elegant industry, which, as applied to certain articles of dress, has found favour with ladies of all nations, although the relative degree of its importance in their adornment has varied at different periods according to the capricious dictates of fashion. I refer to that description of embroidery which may be generally termed muslin-work, in contradistinction to the many varieties in gold, silver, silk, wool, chenille, &c., which afford less distinctive features of interest for a description, however brilliant an effect they may present to the eye. The marvellous perfection attained by several European nations in the art of working on muslin, is proved by the exquisite beauty of many specimens contributed to the Great Exhibition. Patience and labour have indeed produced, in all the instances to be found there, but especially in the dresses, an effect which must strongly recommend them to the favour of those whose chosen style is an elaborate simplicity. Embroidery on muslin and net, applied to every purpose for which delicate ornament is suited, forms the principal attraction of the Swiss department. Our attention on entering it is first arrested by the curtains, which are displayed to great advantage on the partitions which enclose this territory. They are principally of that description generally known by the name of Swiss curtains, which have for some years been held in general estimation here; but they are, both as regards design and execution, infinitely superior to those ordinarily offered for sale in this country. On the specimen to which the place of honour is allotted, a complete tableau is worked, the ground consisting of coarse net. In the distance we see a chain of lofty mountains, at the base of which lies a little Swiss village: in the foreground is a placid lake, across which a girl in the picturesque costume of her country is about to guide her boat; whilst trees, figures, and animals are effectively grouped around. Thus we see the more humble arts borrowing successfully from the higher; and the everyday necessities to our comfort, no longer contented merely to serve a purpose, becoming mediums for conveying to us agreeable impressions and associations. Second only in elegance to the pattern I have described is one composed of palm trees and other tropical foliage, which, as being less elaborate in character, is, perhaps, better adapted for general manufacture: could it be frequently reproduced by the loom, and thus applied to curtains of a less expensive description, it would infallibly become extremely popular. Amidst the variety of white muslin and net draperies are interspersed a few embroidered with coloured wools, which will doubtless find admirers and patrons.

I must dwell no longer on these more conspicuous articles, but turn at once to the delicate dresses which come especially within my province to notice. Of these, four are remarkable for their exquisite beauty, and worthy of being worked on net, the others on filmy muslin. The most elaborate and fairy-like embroidery is that of a skirt of soft muslin, exhibited by J. Baenziger, of St. Gall; it is adorned with two deep flounces, worked in a scroll and light floral pattern. Near this, another of somewhat more mechanical design is exhibited, on which the flounces are placed almost straight, to display the deep scallop with which they terminate at the edge. The fourth dress varies in pattern, though little in quality, from the others; it consists in double skirts, the upper one richly embroidered. The embroidery is executed with the aid of the work on these dresses would be instantly appreciated by ladies, as their general effect must be, I should imagine, by all beholders indiscriminately; but our admiration is fully equalled by surprise at the freshness and delicacy which has been preserved through the necessarily long process of their completion, for one could easily believe them unsullied by mortal fingers. This department further contains smaller articles, as handkerchiefs, collars, &c., which are worked with even finer embroidery than that to which I have above alluded. They are too numerous to be singly distinguished; but, fortunately, I can have no difficulty in selecting the greatest curiosity from amongst them. This consists of a pocket-handkerchief cut out at the edge in scallopes, of which each occupies a space of perhaps four inches. There is a narrow marginal pattern of white embroidery, and within this, in each scallop, a view of some different Swiss scene—mountains, lakes, towns, *châlets*, each possessing so many distinctive features as to be so far from being faithful representations of nature. I should observe, that these landscapes, which take the curved form of the edge, are worked with the finest black thread, by which means perfect distinctness is preserved in this very minute space. It is impossible to speak too highly in praise of this wonderful triumph of the needle; but the brief description which I have given of it is scarcely likely to convey a better idea of its merits than mere words of approval. The last specimen of Swiss work which remains to be noticed are two coverlets of large size, which are placed in frames, and displayed side by side. It is rather curious to compare them together, one being exactly five times as valuable as the other, in consequence of the superior fineness of its embroidered decorations; in this instance, as is frequently the case, labour and expense has been rather uselessly employed, the inferior one having a richer and more showy appearance than its rival.

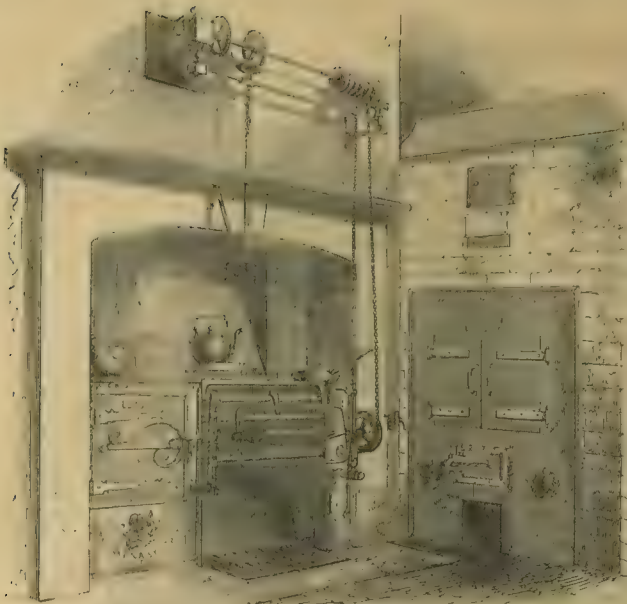
The specimens of needlework which deserve the second place in our catalogue of beautiful embroidery, are contained in a glass case conspicuously situated in the Nave. They consist of baby linen made for the late Prince of Asturias, and are well worthy the purpose for which they were designed, that of adorning the heir to a great kingdom. They are extremely beautiful and fine in texture, and yet convey the impression of softness and delicacy. A woven elegant variation in the usual, though very successful triumphs of industry, inspired, as it were, by the importance of the occasion, rather than ordinary specimens of an art which had been steadily cultivated. The most elaborately designed article in this case is distinct from the set above mentioned, though contributed by a lady who bears the same name with the exhibitor of them, R. M. Gilart, of Madrid. It is a shirt front, on which are embroidered in a variety of colours, and in elegant variations, the most beautiful features of Spanish architecture, and is sufficiently perfect almost to earn a reputation for the country and individual that produced it.

Amongst the many examples of muslin work exhibited by France, a wedding-dress, with berthe and lappets en suite, from the well-known *noyau* of M. Ber, of the Rue Cléry, is deserving of especial notice. A scarf richly ornamented with a double-scalloped border, adorned with many kinds of flowers, presents an elegant variation from those generally seen. Of collars, sleeves, chemises, &c., the number is so vast to admit of a separate notice; and, indeed, there is nothing of sufficient novelty to require it. A few instances of very elaborate workmanship in shirt fronts are exhibited, the designs chiefly embodying scenes from "the chase, the turf, and the road"; they are beautiful specimens of skill, patience, and ingenuity, but as it appeared to me, rather uninteresting, I will not dwell upon them. Embroidered muslin is also presented as a novelty; but, notwithstanding the showy lining attached to it, its appearance is too little effective to secure it many admirers; we shall no doubt see similar articles occasionally worn as a caprice by those rich enough to indulge in fancies of the kind. One very attractive piece of embroidery is exhibited in this department, and must

Corrales says, "Cuando la cabeza duele, duelen los miembros;" that is, When the head is out of sorts, so are the members. This I will show in my next communication.

CHASLES WATKINSON.

Walton Hall, October 4, 1851.



STOVE.—BY CROOK.

RETTIE'S VICTORIA SIGNAL LAMPS.

The Victoria signal lamp, or Rettie's improved patent signal lamp, for preventing collision of vessels or steamers at sea, is on the same principle as K. Rettie's patent signal lamp for the same purpose, i. e. indication of the course vessels are steering, by means of signalling with colours, such as red, green, and clear light. Thus, the red indicates "to port," the green indicates "to starboard," and clear light indicates steering "right on." The improvements to be found combined in the Victoria signal lamp are the invention of Messrs. Rettie and Sons, of Aberdeen, and by them provisionally patented. They are as follows, viz.—1st, Greater simplicity and precision, as, by the action of one tassel, lever, or handle, the coloured glass or other signalling medium is at once exhibited. 2d, Being of a more compact form, is less liable to



REVOLVER PISTOL.—BY DEANE, ADAMS, AND DEANE.

injury in using, and, at the same time, is very easily repaired. 3d, From the size and form of the lens or other outer glass in front of the lamp, the signalling surface is greatly increased and more easily discernible. 4th, While signalling to vessels approaching, it also shows the steersman or person at the helm, clearly and distinctly, what signal is shown by it; and, 5th, While it shows any signal at the will of the operator, it can also be made, by the action of the helm or tiller, of itself to show, with unerring accuracy, the course the vessel is actually steering. For steamers or vessels on navigable rivers, this improvement alone will make the Victoria a valuable acquisition.

HERALDIC TABLE-COVER. BY UNDERWOOD.

The Heraldic Table-Cover, by Underwood, of Oxford-street, is a remarkably handsome specimen of British taste and skill, and is in-



HERALDIC TABLE-COVER, ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.—BY UNDERWOOD, YERK-STREET.

tended to commemorate the Great Exhibition of 1851. In the centre are the arms of the British Empire, and around are those of the principal nations of the globe. On the extreme edge are suitable inscriptions, as:—

"In tenni labor et tennis non gloria"
(The labour has been expended on a slight production, but the glory will not be triding).
"Laborare est orare" (To work is to worship).

"God omnium gentium artificia apud Britannos, A.D. 1851, exposita commemorat" (To commemorate the workmanship of all nations held in Great Britain, A.D. 1851).
We understand that no less than 223 blocks and copper-plates have been used in printing this table-cover, which is two yards square.

KITCHEN STOVE. BY CROOK.

We give an Engraving of the improved open-fire hot-plate kitchen-range, with smoke-jack, &c., exhibited by Mr. Crook, for which a prize medal has been awarded. It seems to be of considerable merit, combining, as it does, the improvements of the open and close fire ranges in one, with the great advantage of an open fire. The oven is heated equally all over, and the hob over it is a perfect hot plate, without any additional fire. Every process of cooking can be carried on without that unpleasant heat and effluvia which arise from those with close fires; whilst at the same time steam is afforded for kettles and hot closet, and a plentiful supply of hot water for baths in any part of the house, kitchen, scullery, &c. On the right we observed an improved furnace stove, for heating tailors' or hatters' irons, at a very small expense in fuel.

REVOLVING PISTOL. BY DEANE AND CO.

From the public interest which has been recently so much excited on the subject of fire-arms, one might be led to suppose that we were about to go to war with all the world. Happily, however, this is not the case, and, although, we adopt the maxim, "If you desire peace, be prepared for war," we are making no further preparation than to assure ourselves we shall not be taken at a disadvantage if such a calamity as war should unfortunately overtake us. This may be said to be the chief object of our Government in the various experiments they have caused to be made with fire-arms of every description. Perhaps none, from their novelty, have had more attention drawn to them than "revolvers." They were used with the most murderous effect in the late Mexican war, where a handful of men, armed with them, withstood and drove back more than ten times their number, leaving nearly three times their own number dead on the field of battle. There is a revolving pistol patented by Mr. Adams, of King William-street, of the firm of Deane, Adams, and Deane (of which we have annexed an illustration), which, on various trials, was found so decidedly superior to any yet invented, as to elicit the unanimous approval of the officers of the army and navy, who, with several noblemen and gentlemen, attended at Enfield and Woolwich to witness its powers. The advantages it appears to possess are simplicity of construction, lightness, rapidity of loading and firing (at least ten discharges per minute), that it never misses fire, cannot easily get out of order, and does not clog up by use. As to the shooting qualities, it was found to be decidedly superior to those tried against it.

TABLE-COVER. BY MCCREA AND CO., HALIFAX.

The furniture damasks, table-covers, &c., exhibited by McCrear and Co., display great variety and tastefulness of design. The specimens which we engrave are extremely well conceived and executed.

EMBOSSING MACHINE. BY JARRETT.

The accompanying Engraving represents a very elegant little machine, which Mr. Jarrett, the embossing press manufacturer, has presented to the Executive Committee, as his contribution towards founding a museum of record of the articles exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The ease and precision with which impressions are immediately formed by these machines have elicited general admiration during the whole period the Exhibition was open. The museum press, though under

seven inches in length, and not half the width, is so constructed as to answer not only for any number of separate dies, but any combination of initial or date dies.

DESIGN FOR A CLOCK FACE. BY MISS WALTER.

This is a fanciful design for a clock face, in which the virtues and vices are arranged in two distinct circles. The former is the inner, next

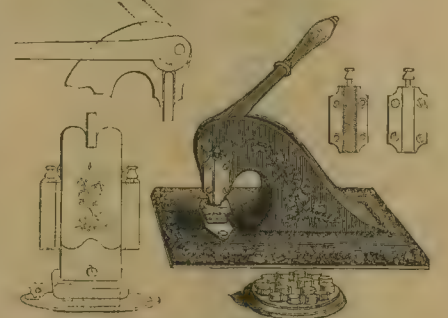


DESIGN FOR CLOCK FACE.—BY MISS WALTER.

the Eye and Ear of Omniscience; the latter is the outer and darker circle, denominated Satan's Kingdom. It is a curiosity not undeserving of notice in a record of the contributions to the Great Exhibition of 1851.



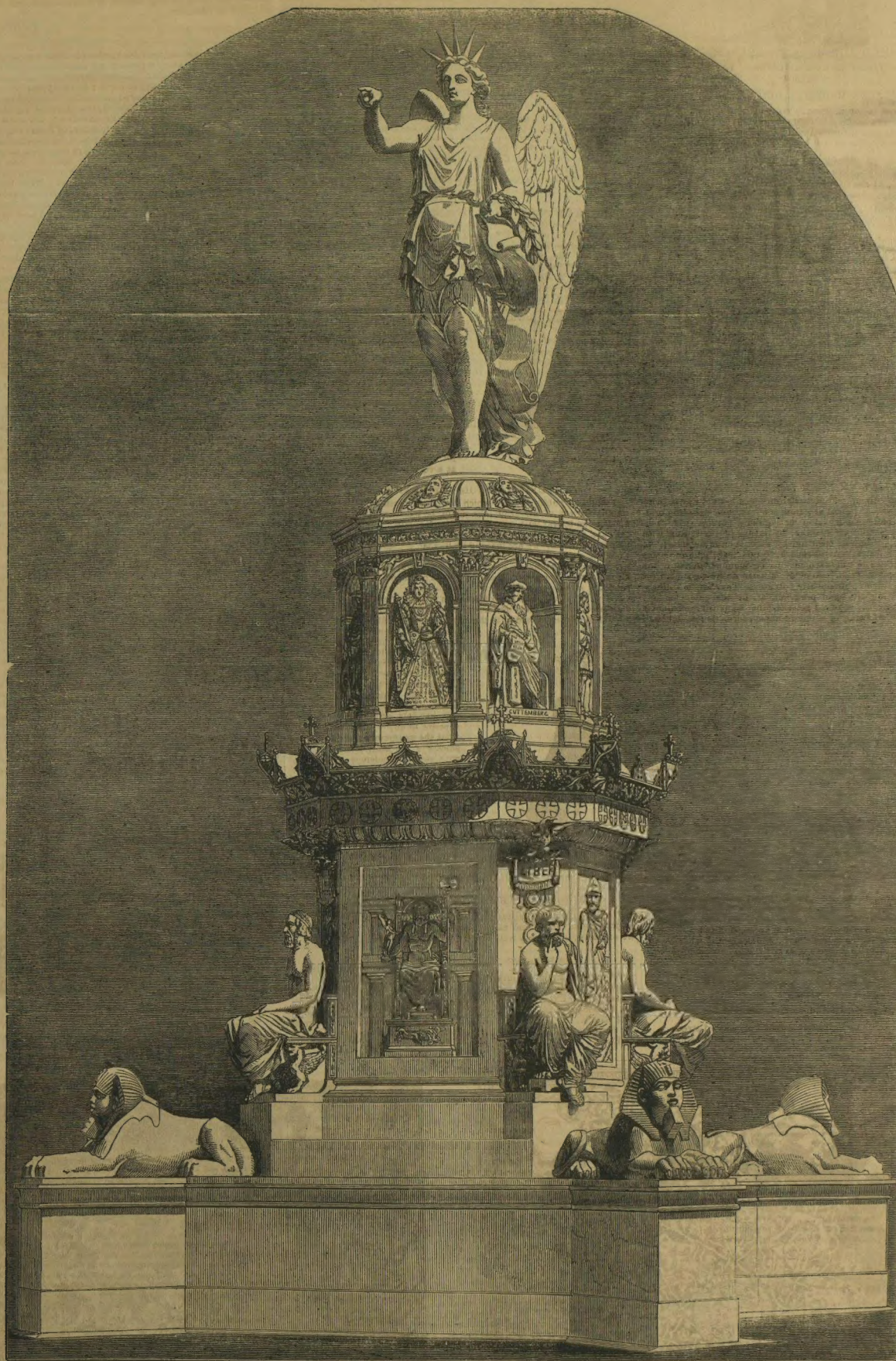
SIGNAL LAMPS.—BY RETTIE, OF ABERDEEN.



EMBOSSING MACHINE.—BY JARRETT.



TABLE-COVER.—BY H. C. MCCREA AND CO., HALIFAX.



DESIGN FOR A MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

PROPOSED MONUMENT IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE closing of the Great Exhibition and the demolition of the Crystal Palace has, as might have been anticipated, evoked the taste and genius of sculptors and others to design memorials to be erected in Hyde-park, in commemoration of the great event of 1851.

Amongst other designs is one which we have engraved in this week's Supplement. It is by a French sculptor of eminence, and portrays in its chief design the onward march of the Genius of Civilisation. The base is Egyptian in design, with sphynxes on pedestals, placed at angles from the square base of the monument. This is intended to convey the sentiment that all our present learning is based on that of the Egyptian.

The second phase in civilisation is that of the Assyrian, the step in the design above the Egyptian being intended to be marked with characters, figures, and symbols of Assyrian character. The pedestal from this part of the design rises square in plan, the angles bevelled off, and figures of Solon, Homer, Lycurgus, &c., occupy the angles, as emblematic of Grecian progress in civilisation; above them being Roman ensigns, with the eagle, to convey the idea that from Grecian rose the Roman glory in arts and arms. The panels on the faces of the pedestal are proposed to have representations of the chief statues of antiquity, such as the celebrated Ivory statue of Jupiter Olympus. Forming a cornice above the Roman portion of the design comes a piece with Byzantine character of ornament in its crosses and symbols of the Evangelists; and this again is crested by an elegant frieze and cresting of Gothic cha-

acter. The sloping roof would be highly enriched. Hence the design assumes an octagonal form, the ornamentation being of *cinqus cento* design, containing in arches and niches statues of the greatest rulers and most illustrious men of the 15th and 16th century. Elizabeth, Francis I., Luther, Gutenberg, &c., tell the tale of the onward character of knowledge and power; and the semi-spherical top has on it busts of the illustrious of the 17th and 18th centuries. The Genius of Civilisation bears in her hand a scroll on which is to be written the list of those nations which have contributed to the Great Industrial Gathering of 1851, in the respective order of merit. The design is extremely piquant and effective, although we cannot say it will be carried out; yet, as a testimonial of one of the gifted sons of France to the all-important Great Exhibition, is extremely interesting and appropriate to the closing of the World's Fair.

[illegible]

DISTINGUISHED JURORS AND CELEBRITIES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(FROM DAGUERREOTYPES BY CLAUDET.)



HIS EXCELLENCY M. CONSTANTINE MUSURUS, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR TURKEY.



J. DUMAS, CHAIRMAN OF JURY II, FORMER MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, MEMBER OF INSTITUTE, ETC.



E. EBELMEN, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURE OF SEVRES, JUROR OF CLASS XXV.



M. A. PAYEN, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN OF JURY IV, MEMBER OF INSTITUTE, PROFESSOR OF MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.



M. BALARD, MEMBER OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE JUROR IN CLASS XXVIII.



SIGNOR RAFFAELE MONTI, SCULPTOR, MILAN.



COLONEL PETER HAWKER.



M. WOLOWSKI, PROFESSOR OF THE MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN OF JURY XXIX.



M. EUGENE PRIGOT, PROFESSOR AT THE MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, MEMBER OF THE JURY ON GLASS.